WHY DRINK? OTHER THAN
P & O WHISKY
When you can get THAT at
Rs. 30 Per DOZEN.
OF ALL DEALERS IN THE WORLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,027—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1900.

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Established 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* BENGAL	4656	S. Barcham	1st Sept.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	8th „
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	15th „
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	22nd „
* PENISULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	29th „
M.L. PARRAMATTA	4886	A. Symons	6th Oct.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	13th „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	20th „
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	27th „
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	3rd Nov.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	10th „
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	17th „
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	24th „

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th August, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Nov., 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Costanzo	6,043	in Sept., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	„ 1,060.	„ 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	G. Verona	5,159	25th Sep. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 27 Aug. 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ANNAM	6,357	Poydenot	30th Aug., 1900.
YARRA	4,249	Schmitz	27th Sept., 1900.
INDUS	6,357	Duchatean	25th Oct., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SYDNEY," 4,232 tons, Captain Allegre, to sail on or about the 15th September, 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New-Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready.—Chuckla, No. 6.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 31st Aug., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 28th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 30th August, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 3rd September.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th August, 1900.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O. and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares and full information furnished by return of post on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers Travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay, Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessel will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on
SETOS	1,746	Carstens	31st Aug.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all Ports South of Zanzibar upto DELAGOA BAY.

For Rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 6th Aug., 1900.

LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY, Markur's Building Apollo Street, Fort.
KARACHI Bunder Road.

DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows:—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.
Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made. CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House; and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,

SUPPLY
ENGLISH DRUGS
OF GUARANTEED PURITY.
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS
OF BEST SHEFFIELD MANUFACTURE AND
ALL MATERIALS AND IMPLEMENTS
USED IN
HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES
IN ANY QUANTITIES FROM STOCK.

ESTIMATES PREPARED AND CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN
WITH
RAILWAYS, HOSPITALS, &c.

ALL GOODS are of guaranteed quality, nothing inferior is kept in stock, and all Drugs and Medicinal and Chemical preparations are up to the standard laid down by the BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS. LONDON.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,

SILK MERCERS,
Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of

VARIOUS KINDS OF PONGEE.

SILK CRAPES,

PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,

RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

SHAMROCK JEWELLERY.

> "There's a dear little plant that grows in our isle,
> 'Twas St. Patrick himself, sure, that set it,
> And the Sun on his labour with pleasure did smile,
> And the dews from his eyes oft did wet it.
> It thrives through the bog, through the brake, through the mireland,
> And he called it the dear little Shamrock of Ireland.
> The sweet little Shamrock, the dear little Shamrock,
> The sweet little, green little Shamrock of Ireland."

SHAMROCK SCARF PINS
SHAMROCK BANGLES
SHAMROCK SLEEVE LINKS
SHAMROCK BROOCHES
SHAMROCK LOCKETS
SHAMROCK PENDANTS
SHAMROCK CIGARETTE CASES
SHAMROCK MATCH BOXES.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PIANOS FOR INDIA.

THE BEST PROCURABLE, SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE AT

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
WRITE FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.
„ Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL:—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Seperate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Madras
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Deli (Sumatra).
Thaiping.
Singapore.
Bangkok.
Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Hongkong.
Foochow
Manila
Cebu Philippines
Shanghai.
Tientsin.
Hankow.
Yokohama.
Kobe.

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 20,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater. W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., JOHN WALTER, Esq. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to a. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on Application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„	8,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. TAKAMICHI,
Acting Manager.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.
SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P.).
Messrs. LALLA GUNGARAM CHOONILALL.—Mhow.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RESERVE FUND...— „ 1,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD REPOSITS. At present they are—

For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent, per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "TRIESTE." from KOBE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS, which will be landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 7.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and Claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented within 8 days of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise none will be entertained.

E. SCARPA, Agent.

THE STANDARD.

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 74 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest nd most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE.
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

THE FUNDS

have increased FIFTY PER CENT. during the last 15 years, and now amount to over

9½ MILLIONS STERLING.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents,
Madras.

WHISKIES.

PRIVATE RESERVE
O. H. L. LIQUEUR
SLATER'S V. O.

These WHISKIES are specially recommended to all who appreciate a good BLEND.

Of all Dealers or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

LATHAM & Co.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
SHIPPING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS.
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCE AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Client's ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.

SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.

PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.

LOANS AND ADVANCES made on approved securities.

PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by Eastern Express "at frequent and regular intervals" thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service before the public.

BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.

PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.

Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit and forwarded and delivered at destination.

INSURANCE—Marine and Fire—effected at current rates.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £310,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE CITY WATCH & CLOCK STORE.

85, BECHOO CHATTERJEE'S STREET, CALCUTTA.

OFFERING 2,000
FRESH WATCHES FOR SALE.
MONEY RETURNED IF NOT APPROVED.
JUST UNPACKED. GUARANTEED FOR 3 YEARS.

No. 1, Railway Regulator Watch, Rs. 3-8; No. 2, Rs. 4-8; No. 3, Rs. 5; and Curzon Watch, Rs. 5-8 each. Testimonials highest and any number. Soliciting early orders.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF WASTE-WOOD, TINS, &c.

Under instructions, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m., at the Old Ice House Depot, consisting waste-wood, tin scraps, zinc, empty acid jars, bottles, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GILDER STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th September, 1900, at 4 30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the transferees of mortgage, by virtue of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of transfer of mortgage, dated the 28th day of December, 1898, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Framroz Jamsetjee Aga, the following property:—

Firstly—All that piece of Foras ferehold land containing, according to the deeds relating to the property, twenty thousand four hundred and sixteen square yards, but by recent admeasurement twenty-eight thousand four hundred and seventy square yards or thereabouts, together with the tenements or buildings standing thereon, all which premises are situate at Gilder Street, in the City and Registration district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by Gilder Street aforesaid, on or towards the west by a portion of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India line, on or towards the north by the bridge called the Bellasis Bridge on the Bellasis Road, and on or towards the south by a public rain water drain.

Secondly—All that piece of Foras freehold land, containing by admeasurement seventy six square yards or thereabouts, situate at Gilder Street, aforesaid, in the City and Registration district of Bombay, on the west side of the said Railway line, and bounded on or towards the east by the said Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway line, on or towards the west and south by Government land, and on or towards the north by a public drain, both which said premises hereinabove first and secondly described were formerly registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Nos. 339, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, and 392, and have been latterly registered in the said books under Nos. 13857, 13876, 13877, 13878, 13879, 13880, and 13898, and are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 2811 (a), 2813, 2814, 2816, 2817, 2818, 2819, 2820, 2821, (1), 2821 (2), 2821 (3) 2821 (4), 2822 (1), 2822 (2), 2823, 2824, 2825, 2827, and 2828, and Street Nos. 98A, 102, 101, and 105, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 118 A, 118 B, 118 C, 120, 120 A, 122, 124 (28) and 126.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, Sayani, and Moos, Solicitors to the transferree of mortgage, at No. 18, Esplanade Road, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 28th August, 1900.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

COCA WINE.—THOMSON & TAYLOR'S. A remarkable Nerve Tonic and Stimulant. Most Useful to those undergoing Unusual Exertion. Per bottle, Rs. 2-4. 35 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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FOR SALE.-A number of obsolete and second-hand Theodolites at prices from Rs. 25 upwards. Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, Canal Foundry and Workshops, Roorkee.

WANTED, a first class certificated European ENGINEER, for a Cotton Press and Ginning Factory. State age and furnish copies of testimonials. Apply to No. "101," care of this paper.

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ON VIEW Mr. T. McDermott's valuable furniture Rose's cottage piano, etc., at Wellington House, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, to be SOLD on 29th instant.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription. Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription. Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

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FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

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In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removel into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

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Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

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MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Oaji Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

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NOTICE.

POONA RACES.—1900.

FINAL ENTRIES CLOSE TUESDAY, 28TH AUGUST.

FIRST FORFEITS for the WESTERN INDIA STAKES and the GOVERNOR'S CUP are due on or before 7 P.M., THURSDAY, 30th August.

HANDICAP for WESTERN INDIA Stakes and Governor's Cup will be published on 1st September, 1900.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 23rd August 1900.

OLD CHINA BAZAAR.

H. MOOLLA EBRAHIM, PARTNER of the late (EBRAHIM ADAMALLY) dealers in Chinese and Japanese goods begs to announce the Ladies and Gentlemen, that he has re-opend his place of business at the Meadow Street, 2nd Lane, No. 17, near entrance into the Oak lane, where large varieties of Chinese, Japanese and Indian curiosities of ancient and modern unique selections and Silk Goods will be found at greatly reduced prices. Hopes to receive the same kind support and patronage given him before.

VITAL POWER.

MANY THOUSANDS of men suffer from enervating weaknesses, and cannot find a cure for them. I say to such sufferers; write to me; and I will show you a recently discovered means (simple and certain) by which you can be relieved of your sufferings. It will only cost you a penny for postage, and it will cure all the undermentioned diseases, as well as those peculiar ailments which invariably accompany NERVOUS DISORDERS of all kinds. If you suffer from Exhausted Vitality, Loss of Energy Weakness, Despondency, Premature Decay, Varicocele, Brain Fag, Nervousness, Blotches on the Skin, Dimness of Sight, Melancholy, Loss of Memory, Noises in the Ears, Kidney, or Liver Complaints, or any disease of the Urinary Organs, do not fail to send a stamped addressed envelope to:—GEORGE WRIGHT, Esq., Colne House, Rembrandt Road, Lee, London, S.E. (Name this paper).

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE IN SIMLA.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD BUILDING SITE

IN THE CENTRE OF THE STATION:—

SYMES and CO. having decided to REBUILD their present PREMISES are desirous of SELLING HALF the SITE (measuring about 2160, sq. ft) on which the present building stands to any one who will build conjunctly with them a new three storied building.

The Site is on the mall, in the centre of the station, and is considered the best for business purposes in Simla.

UPSET PRICE Rs. 65,000. OFFERS, ABOVE THIS ARE INVITED.

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SYMES AND CO.,
Chemists, &c., Simla,
From whom Plans and further particulars can be obtained.

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FOR SALE.

ONE New English built C. Under spring Canoe LANDAU with patent-self acting hood and with patent foot-brake.

One English built LANDAULETTE by Windover.

English built Secondhand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSE FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order,

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co

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FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.

(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

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NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, and ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

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NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co. act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

SAVE TIME, TROUBLE, MONEY, AND TEMPER, BY SENDING ALL YOUR ORDERS AND COMMISSIONS TO

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,

WHO WILL EXECUTE THEM WITH THE UTMOST PROMPTITUDE, CARE, AND ATTENTION.

OFFICES:
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RESIDENCE:
CONTRACTOR'S BUILDINGS,
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TO BE LET,

A FURNISHED BUNGALOW, at MALABAR HILL, Sea Shore, Narayen Dabulker's Road, lately occupied by Mr. E. Seebohm of Messrs. Gaddum & Co. Apply

MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA,
Estate Manager
to Sir H. H. Agakhan, Jail Road.

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L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

Capital Reserve and Guarantee,
Francs 101,000,000 or about £4,000,000.

WE the Undersigned have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of the L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

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GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED ....Rs. 11,05,82,460
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This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums :—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable a Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium. Rs. a. p.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium. Rs. a. p.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS :—
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LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

ALL
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Should obtain the
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NEW RATES,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS.

Specially MODERATE PREMIUMS are charged for ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at a stipulated age or at death if it should happen sooner.

THE FUNDS
EXCEED
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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The Expenses of Management being Exceptionally Low, the "Oriental" is in a position to grant POLICIES with Special Benefits.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices,
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SPECTACLES.
REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	15
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men,

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs. 60	Rs. 25	Rs. 12	Rs. 5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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WHOEVER desires to BUY GOODS of reliable German origin should apply to the above mentioned firm where every kind of information regarding German industrial productions will be readily given. Permanent exposition of works of German manufacture and art.

Open from 9-5 p.m.
Please ask for Prospects.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 44m. Sun sets, 6h. 17m. High water, 0-53m., 0-57a. Low water, 6-24m., 6-52a.
Presidency Mills Company, Marine Street, 1 p.m.
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills, Marine Street, 4 p. m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 5-15 p.m.

ESCAPE OF ORPHANS.—Three orphans ran away from the Motlibai Hospital, on Sunday night.

CHARITY SERMON AT MATUNGA.—On Sunday last, the Charity Sermon was preached at the above Chapel and it was largely attended. The Very Rev. Thomas Henriques, D.D., D.C.L., PhD., &c., Fellow of the University of Bombay, was the preacher, and his sermon was listened to with great attention. There was a solemn High Mass by the Chaplain. The High Altar was one mass of red and white roses and other choice blooms and candles. The singing was sweet and effective.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia, per s. s. Coromandel, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., to-morrow.—A mail for Egypt and Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission, per French s. s. Annam, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination, at 9 a.m., on Thursday, the 30th instant. Letters, &c., for Aden will also be despatched by this steamer.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry Marine Battalion will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band-master, commencing at 5-45 p. m. (weather permitting) :—

March	City Sights	Czibulka
Intermezzo	Endoria	Andre
Fantasia	Sullivan's Songs	Kappey
Valse	Sourire D'Avril	Depret
Selection	La Poupee	Audran
Polka	Mein Roschen	Anger

PIGEON CATCHING.—E. J. Rodrigues, a Goanese, aged about twenty, who resides at Fanaswady, was, at 7 o'clock, on Sunday evening, scaling the wall of a house, at Kalbadevi Road, by means of the waste water pipe, when the pipe gave way, and he fell down from the height of about thirty feet. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where it was ascertained that he had sustained internal injuries. He has been detained in the hospital under treatment. A catapult was found with him. Rodrigues stated that he had gone up the wall for the purpose of catching pigeons.

MANUFACTURING CIDER.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. C. J. Clarke, Assistant Collector of Abkari, prosecuted B. Grobler, a Russian Jew, for manufacturing and selling French cider. Inspector A. J. Thomas deposed that, on receiving certain information, he visited the accused's place at Mody Bay, where the latter gave up some bottles of cider. One of the bottles was sent to the Chemical Analyser to Government, who reported that he found nine per cent. of alcohol in the liquid examined by him. The accused, who pleaded ignorance of the law, was fined Rs. 25.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A GIRL.—At the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, yesterday afternoon, Mr. P. Byrne, the deputy coroner, held an inquiry, regarding the death of Ladoobai, a Hindu girl, aged twelve years. The deceased was the daughter of one Rama Runchord, a vegetable gardener, and lived with her parents at Peddar Road. Early yesterday morning deceased with two other girls went to her father's field to look after it. They got on a mound and deceased stood on a large stone, which was partly projecting from the mound. Suddenly the stone gave way, precipitating the girl down from a height of about seven feet and fracturing her left leg. On being informed of the accident, the father immediately repaired to the spot and conveyed his daughter to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where she died a quarter of an hour after admission. The house surgeon was of opinion that death was due to shock, following a simple fracture of the thigh. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death accordingly.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 15th and 16th Competitions took place at Ghat-Cooper on Saturday afternoon last, distances 500 and 600 yards.

The shooting at 500 yards was only moderate. At 600 yards some of the competitors got fairly settled down to business and some really excellent scores were put on 600 yards is by no means an easy range, one of the competitors using the Lee-Enfield missed the highest possible by one point only, his second shot being a centre, whilst with added points allowed for the Martini-Henry two competitors made 26, one 25 and one 24 points. The next shoot will be on Wednesday morning, 29th instant Distances 700 and 800 yards, and the following shoot on Saturday afternoon, the 1st September.

The following members are now handicapped :—

6 Points—Major T. M. English, Gunner O. M. P. Clyne and Captain G. R. Webb.

4 Points—Sergeant-Major J. H. Downing, Lce-Sergeant W. Walmsley, Corporal M. Veevers, Colour Sergeant E. W. Thomas, Sergeant R. W. Pennington and Colour-Sergeant H. Black.

2 Points—Gunner G. L. Charde, Sergeant W. Fry and Volunteer J. A. D'Cruz.

The following are the scores :—

15TH COMPETITION

	500 yds
Lce Sergt W Walmsley Bo Vol Rifles	24A
Capt G R Webb G I P Ry Vols	24B
Major T M English Bo Vol Rifles	23C
Gunner G L Charde Bo Vol Artillery	23D
Vol T Race Bo Vol Rifles	22
Sergt Major J H Downing Bo Vol Rifles	22
Sergt S F Pearcey Bo Vol Rifles	20
Sergt W Fry G I P Ry Vols	18
Gunner O M P Clyne Bo Vol Artillery	18
Gunner G Gordon Bo Vol Artillery	18
Corpl M Veevers Bo Vol Rifles	14
Cr Sergt E W Thomas Bo Vol Rifles	8
Cyclist S G Bountiff Bo Vol Rifles	6

A handicapped 4 points; B handicapped 2 points winner of 2nd spoon; C handicapped 6 points; and D winner of 1st spoon.

16TH COMPETITION.

	600 yards.
Major T M English Bo Vol Rifles	27A
Capt G R Webb G I P Ry Vols	26B
Gunner O M P Clyne Bo Vol Artillery	26C
Sgt Major J H Downing Bo Vol Rifles	25D
Sergt W Fry G I P Ry Vols	24E
Gunner G L Charde Bo Vol Artillery	22
Vol T Race Bo Vol Rifles	21
Lce Sergt W Walmsley Bo Vol Rifles	20
Corpl M Veevers Bo Vol Rifles	20
Cr Sergt E W Thomas Bo Vol Rifles	17
Sergt S F Pearcy Bo Vol Rifles	12
Cyclist S G Bountiff Bo Vol Rifles	7
Gunner G Gordon Bo Vol Artillery	6

A handicapped 6 points; B handicapped 4 points winner of 1st spoon; C handicapped 4 points winner of 2nd spoon; D handicapped 4 points; and E handicapped 2 points.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	0	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	0	26
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	10	0	34
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	13
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	57
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	14
G Mahim and Worli	0	1	20
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	31
Total	13	1	201
Total plague deaths to date	79,048	64,360	
Same date last year	14	12	110
Cholera	70	45	

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, alays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle

HYDERABAD NOTES.

WRITING from Aurangabad on Wednesday our correspondent says :—

After two showers the monsoon appeared to have deserted us and left us stranded, as it were, for over twenty days. The Subah (Divisional Revenue Commissioner) Talookdar and all the Mahomedan community went to the Chandni Chabootra to offer up special prayers for rain, while the Rev. Father Raymond, on behalf of the Roman Catholic congregation, held the service at St. Francis de Xavier's Chapel in the City as well as at the Cantonment. We are now having fairly good steady showers and at the time of writing the weather is very monsoonish. The total rainfall up to date is 14 inches 86 cents, whereas the total fall last year was only 13·42, so that we require 15 inches more to make up the annual average. The ryots are quite jubilant, but unfortunately the fall is not uniform. Stern famine still stare us in the face, but thanks to the energetic activity of Mr. A. J. Dunlop, K.H.D., his Highness the Nizam's Famine Commissioner, every endeavour is being made to mitigate the sufferings of the unfortunate poor. Bamboo huts have been provided for every camp, where famine relief works are in progress, and it is devoutly hoped the poor unfortunates are now comfortably housed. A committee is shortly to be formed for the proper distribution of charity, which is likely to do some good, but the personnel is not yet known.

The roads are not exactly what they should be, so Mr. Dunlop has directed Sett Kasturchand Megraj to store a fortnight's supply of grain at each camp to prevent disappointment; consequently the firm has been obliged to import grain this month to the tune of about three lakhs of rupees. Had it not been for this firm's activity and foresight we do not know what would have happened, for notwithstanding the present promising rains and the cheering prospects of a bumper crop, the prices of the staple cereals are steadily increasing. Thus, yellow jowari is being sold at the rate of 8 seers per Halee Sicca Rupee, white jowari at 7 1-2 seers, wheat at 5 1-2 seers, Rangoon rice, coarse, at 7 seers, table rice 3 to 4 seers, and so on, from which it will be seen that we shall be on the tenterhooks of expectation for some few more months to come. The kunbis aver with glee that the bajri and moong crops are so very promising that the supply will meet all demands for three years to come. But the shylocks have everything cut and dried for us. No matter how preposterous the reason, they adhere to it with a tenacity of purpose worthy of a better cause. One can easily understand the raising of the prices of grain on failure of rain, but now they attribute their rapacity to paucity of carts and the slushy state of the roads. Any excuse seems good enough for them.

The greatest pinch of famine is, however, being felt at Jalna, and wishing to ascertain the truth thereof your correspondent went there to see for himself the exact state of affairs, and the appalling truth was more awful that I had anticipated. Thousands upon thousands of the unfortunate poor were discovered in the bed of the river and I sadly fear there must have been many deaths among them during the heavy rain which fell on Sunday night, when the river was twice in flood. There is a poor-house established there, and it was a really pitiable sight to see crowds of people flocking there for the little mite that is doled out to them. All the persons seen by me were mere walking skeletons, and they swarm in like flies. Independent of Government aid, private help is also being afforded on all sides to alleviate the sufferings of the unfortunates. Dr. Mowatt, the American missionary at Jalna is feeding about 3,000 souls daily, and is ever attentive to their wants. He is trying his best to stem the tide of distress and he deserves every encouragement. The Roman Catholic Sisters of the Cross, of whom mention was made in my last, have been to Jalna, and managed to pick up 103 waifs and strays and brought them here. Unfortunately two of them died and the remainder were taken away to Nagpur, where they will be clothed and fed and well looked after. Another batch of three good sisters has come down to rescue more children and it is hoped they will meet with success. They have already managed to collect some 25 children more who have been placed under the care of the parish priest here.

Colonel J. H. Plumer, the Officer Commanding at Jalna, is also rendering some help in finding work for the poor on the station roads by which hundreds have been relieved. It would have been well if this laudable example could have been emulated here where there is ample scope for activity. There being a great scarcity of bungalows here for the use of the Officers of the Hyderabad Contingent it was some time ago proposed to construct a chummery for bachelors, plans and estimates were duly submitted to the Resident, but the project had to be shelved for want of funds. This would have been a very opportune time to take the matter in hand as labour is very cheap and the work would have cost less than the original estimate.

It appears to be the intention of the Nizam's Government to provide accommodation for the poor and afflicted at Jalna as I have personally seen that a permanent structure is under erection for their relief This is mainly due to the untiring exertions of Mr. Dunlop, who is ubiquitous and bears in mind everything needful for the comfort of the poor and needy. He has been helping the cultivators and other landed proprietors most liberally with seed-grains and innumerable heads of cattle as well as cash, wherewithal to meet current expenses for which they appear to be much beholden to him. He is very particular that no one should be brought into any trouble or distress, hence his anxiety to please all, irrespective of caste or creed, rich or poor. And in this respect he has been eminently successful. As the weeding and harvesting time is close at hand all those who are willing to return to their homes to resume their legitimate tasks from the relief camps are being gratuitously granted a fortnight's supply of grain or its equivalent in coin, which is a wise measure, considering that the people are too emaciated and weak to do much for themselves in their present condition. Mr. Dunlop has now proceeded to Purbhani to distribute dhotis to the men, sarees to the women and clothing to the children. While such activity is going on in famine relief, there is a striking contrast between its modus operandi and that of the Revenue officials to wit; a patel who had fallen short of his dues was imprisoned for not having complied with Government demands. But a still more striking instance of this sort of oppression is evidenced in the case of the abkari contractor of Jalna. He had undertaken the contract of the Jalna Talook for Rs. 80,000 for three years, which he duly paid in for last year. But this year, owing to the dire famine, he was unable to pay up in full the annual demand. After a great deal of trouble he managed to scrape together Rs. 15,000 which he paid into the Government Treasury, and only asked for another three months' grace to make good the deficiency. But marvellous to relate, the gods of Olympus would have none of it, and forthwith placed him in durance vile till further orders, or in other words, till he shall stump up the balance. If he be incarcerated, how is he to raise the necessary funds to meet his Government liabilities? I am sure such an act was never contemplated by the Nizam's Government and yet the lower fry are having it all their own way. It is earnestly hoped that this will catch the eye of some one in authority who is likely to do justice in this lamentable case, seeing that the contractor is a respectable man and ought not to be allowed to be disgraced in such an open manner.

Petty robberies, house-breakings and larcenies are also on the increase in the cantonment in connection with which it may be mentioned that owing to the absence of the Judicial Superintendent (Cantonment Magistrate) from May last, the civil suits are all pending, while the Superintendent of Police who has been appointed "pro tem" First Class Magistrate in his stead, is only dealing with petty larcenies on the criminal side. The Bazaar Chowdy is almost crammed with under-trial criminal offenders. It is understood the local authorities have wired for the services of a competent magistrate to dispose of those urgent pending criminal cases, so as to relieve the accommodation in the Chowdy, the accommodation provided in which is limited at the most. Mr. Hyder Ali, the permanent incumbent, is still engaged in famine relief works at Basim, so that if his services cannot be spared immediately, another will have to come. Anyhow, someone is likely to come down in a day or two more at the most when he will have a hard tussle to dispose of the past four months accumulated arrears on both civil and criminal sides.

The wave of warlike preparations has also reached this out-of-the-way station. Lieut. D. N. Anderson, I. M. S., with two ward orderlies has been ordered to join the 3rd Base Hospital for China at Calcutta. 3rd Grade Hospital Assistant, Mahomed Hoosein, of the 3rd Lancers H. C., has gone to join the 5th Infantry H. C. at Bolaram en route for Hongkong; and Captain Burton of the 3rd Infantry H. C. has also left for the front. Lieut.-Col. R. James, I. M. S., who was on two months' privilege leave at Bangalore was recalled to replace Dr. Anderson but unfortunately fell ill of acute dysentery the very next day following his arrival, when Captain A. N. Fleming, I. M. S., had to be telegraphed for from the neighbouring cantonment of Jalna. In the interim senior First Grade Hospital Assistant B. V. Kasariah, of No. 2 Field Battery, H. C., was in charge of the station for two days. Dr. Anderson is now in sole charge of the cantonment, and will remain so for another week or so till Dr. James recovers, which he is expected to do by that time.

That unwelcome visitor, cholera, is still in our midst, but happily in a sporadic form. Fevers of sorts, dysentery and diarrhoea, however, are very rife, due most probably to the damp, chilly breeze with which we are at present being regaled by the clerk of the weather.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

ALLEGED MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

HAJEE ALI JAN MAHOMED VS. APAJEE SADASHIV DONGRY.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment in this case. The plaintiff sued to recover, from the defendant the sum of Rs. 10,000 by way of damages for alleged malicious prosecution. Mr. Manker and Mr. Hamilton, instructed by Mr. N. M. Cama, appeared for the plaintiff; while Mr. Robertson and Mr. F. Sorabjee Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, Sayani, and Moos, appeared for the defendant.

Several witnesses were examined for the plaintiff including Chief Superintendent, Mr. Crummy, and Inspector De Burgh. After the plaintiff's case was closed, Mr. Taleyarkhan said he had witnesses to call for the defence, but before calling them and addressing the court, he would ask his Lordship if he thought any case whatever had been made out by the plaintiff. Not a single allegation made in the plaint had been proved.

His Lordship said he was of opinion that no case had been made out, and that it was not necessary to call upon the defendant to enter into his evidence. After referring to the evidence recorded, his Lordship dismissed the suit with costs.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE TYEBJEE.)

MORTGAGE OF A MILL.

BEG MAHOMED HAJEE ABD. RAHMAN VS. THE DIAMAND MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, AND ANOTHER.

THE plaintiff in this suit claimed to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs. 542,625-5-3, advanced by him to them, with interest and costs. A cross suit filed by Lulloobhoy Nanabhoy Parekh against Beg Mahomed and the Diamond Mills Company was also heard at the same time. In the latter suit, the plaintiff claimed a lien on certain belting and the stores lying on the mill premises. The Hon Mr. Lang and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co. appeared for Beg Mahomed. Mr. Jardine and and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, appeared for Lulloobhoy Nanabhoy Parekh. There was no appearance on behalf of the Company.

The plaintiff in the first case stated that in December 1898, the Diamond Mills Company, under a mortgage, assigned to him the mill premises, including the engine-house and other buildings, together with the plant and machinery, tools and appliances. The plaintiff had advanced Rs. 2,16,000 on the mortgage, and was at liberty to advance any further sum not exceeding a total of four lakhs of rupees on such mortgage. The plaintiff agreed to hand back the property on receiving the amount he had advanced, together with interest, which the Company undertook to repay before the 26th December 1803, or at an earlier date, should the amount be demanded. The Company had agreed to pay interest on the money advanced quarterly; but, in giving plaintiff power to sell the property said the latter was not to be put into effect unless arrears of interest amounting to Rs. 500 had became due and unpaid for three months. On the 15th April 1899 the plaintiff advanced to the Company a further sum of Rs. 1,84,000, making a total of four lakhs of rupees aaid on account of the mortgage. In June and August, 1899, theomCpany executed dieeds of further charges for Rs. 190,000, which amount the plaintiff had also advanced. Default of payment of interest was made on the 26th December 1899, and in accordance with the mortgage the plaintiff put up the property for sale by public auction. but in consequence of a claim put forward by the second defendant the sale had to be stapped. The latter defendant claimed to be entiled to certain stones, belting, &c., on the mill premises. On the above grounds the plaintiff claimed payment of Rs. 5,42,265-5-3, with interest, or in default that the mill premises should be sold by order of the Court, and the proceeds paid to him. He also claimed that the articles alleged to belong to the second defendant were his property.

In the cross-suit Lalloobhoy Nanabhoy admitted the mortgage of the mill premises, &c., to Beg Mahomed, but said by an agreement made in May, 1899, the Company, as security for money he (Lulloobhoy, had advanced, made over to him all the cotton yarn) manufactured on in course of manufacture at the mill. He was also given a first charge of the mills stores and stock. He had advanced to the Company Rs. 75,000, and subsequently had made further advances of Rs. 56,000. Early in the presents year, the Company getting into difficulties, gave up possession of their premises to Beg Mahomed, who then prevented Laloobhoy from obtaining access to the property which he claimed Beg Mahomed had claimed to be entitled to sell the belting, bobbins, and other articles which Lalloobhoy said were his property. He asked the Court to decree that such property belonged to him, and that Beg Mahomed was not entitled to the same. He also claimed Rs. 50,000 as damages for wrongful detention of the bobbins, &c. If necessary, he was willing to a receiver being appointed, and submitted that Beg Mahomed should be ordered to pay costs.

Beg Mahomed, in reply to the above said he had not prevented Lalloobhoy having access to the stock in the mill godowns. He submitted Lalloobhoy had no claim to the belting, bobbins, or stores. He counter claimed to recover from Lalloobhoy Rs. 8,287-4-9 being the amount of ground rent and insurance paid on the mill premises since the date, the sale was stopped.

Mr. J. Greaves, of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., who was examined as an expert, gave his opinion in regard to what he considered to be meant by the plant, machinery, stores, assessories, and stock. At the close of his evidence, Mr. Scott suggested that Mr. Greaves, in view of that gentleman's answers, should visit the mill with a view to reporting on whether there was more stores and machinery than were necessary for the working requirements of the mill.

Mr. Jardine consenting, the hearing was adjourned to allow of Mr. Greaves paying a visit to the mill premises at Parel.

CRICKET.

PORT TRUST C. C. VS. CUSTOMS.

A MATCH was played on Saturday between the Port Trust Cricket Club and the Customs Cricket Club resulting in an exciting win 2 minutes before call of time for the former by 18 runs. For the Port Trust Phillips, Talyerkhan and Jehangir batted well, making 12, 13 and 25 (not out) respectively; while for the Customs Connell and Cassels made 10 and 14 respectively. Jehangir and Bulsara bowled well for the Port Trust, while Selkirk and Mooney shared honours for the Customs. Appended are the scores :—

PORT TRUST

R Phillips b Mooney	12
Byramjee c Raja b Selkirk	5
Talyerkhan run out	13
Jehangir not out	25
Bulsara c Raja b Mooney	0
Anderson b Mooney	0
Wadia c Connell b Selkirk	1
Pinto b Mooney	3
Fido b Selkirk	7
Buckley c Mooney b Thomas	0
Kaikhusroo b Selkirk	0
Extras	3
Total	69

CUSTOMS

Sindkar b Jehangir	9
Connell c Talyerkhan b Jehangir	10
Cassels b Bulsara	14
Raja c Bulsara b Jehangir	0
Selkirk c Anderson b Jehangir	1
Mooney c Phillips b Bulsara	2
Thomas b Jehangir	0
Blunt b Bulsara	0
Nanavati b Bulsara	9
Boylette not out	3
Narayan b Bulsara	0
Extras	3
Total	51

MR. NANJI'S XI VS. SIR J. J. P. B. INSTITUTION C. C.

Played on Saturday. Scores :—

MR. NANJI'S XI.

Langrana b Mobed	7
Polishvala b Vasaigara	7
Nanji c Mody b Mobed	1
Ragina b Mobed	14
Lam run out b Mobed	0
Warden b Vasaigara	1
Pagdivala st out b Mobed	8
Bhownagri run out b Pavri	2
Mody b Mobed	5
Shroff b Pavri	3
Assavald not out	5
Extras	11
Total	64

SIR J. J. P. B. I. C. C.

J Mistri b Langrana	29
D Pavri b Shroff	10
Mobed b Ragina	0
Mody b Langrana	9
Vasaigara c Polishvala b Ragi	0
D Mistri not out	34
Mulla b Polishvala	7
Shroff b Polishvala	4
Bharucha b Langrana	1
Mogul not out	2
Bamboat did not bat	0
Extras	23
Total	119

ARYAN HIGH SCHOOL VS. ELPHINSTON HIGH SCHOOL.

A cricket match was played on Saturday, when the Aryan boys were all disposed of for a total of 26 by Date and Talpade. The Elphinstoians put together 62, and won the match by 36 runs.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUG. 27.

Sunday's observations show that the barometer has risen slightly to briskly in the Punjab, Sind and Burma. It has fallen slightly in Bengal and the depression over the north of the Bay has intensified slightly. Light to moderate rain has fallen in Burma, Bengal, the North Western Provinces, East Punjab and Uppen India hills. Calcutta, Patna, Lucknow and Mussorie have received amounts exceeding one inch. Light showers have also fallen on the West Coast, Central Provinces, Gujarat and Madras. Temperature is in slight to considerable defect in the North-Western Provinces and East Punjab. It is in slight to considerable excess in the Peninsula, Bengal and west aed central Punjab.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

An "Inch of Rain" means a gallon of water spread over a surface of nearly two square feet, or 3,630 cubic feet, equivalent to 100 tons upon an acre.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts
Previously registered	61	57	65	27	64	53	60	34
Monday, 27th August	0	0	20	0	0	17	0	6
Total	61	57	65	27	64	70	60	40
Total fall to Aug. 27th 1899	28	98	31	66	36	71	32	01
Total fall to Aug. 27th 1898	56	80	78	3	55	46	53	5

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	53	63
From 6 a.m. 25th to 6 a.m. 27th do	0	8
Total	54	21

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts
Previously registered	189	58
Saturday, 25th August	2	52
Total	192	10

DAMAUN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	77	9
Saturday, 25th August	0	31
Total	77	40
Total up to 25th August, 1899	26	30

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 27th AUGUST, 1900.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Forezpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton ready for picking in some places. All crops doing well.

Delhi.—More rain wanted generally. Crop prospects generally good.

Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Cawnpore.—Rain general over district. Crop prospects generally good.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain, Cotton plants flourishing.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Cotton plants could scarcely look better.

Khamgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well.

Jalgaon.—Cotton crop excellent and appears in flower.

Broach.—Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains and all crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgaum.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton sowing making good progress. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains and all crops doing well.

Dholera.—Showery. Cottton sowing begun.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants want more rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Sholapur.—Cloudy, but no rain. All crops suffering from too little rain.

Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton sowing making good progress. Food-grains doing well.

Bellary.—Cotton plants slightly damaged by drought. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 27TH OF AUGUST.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity, at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·558	SE	3	98·1	82·4	77	...	12·03	−1·96
Sirsa	29·512	WSW	4	101·3	84·6	92	...	2·64	−7·65
Delhi	29·616	ESE	2	89·2	80·0	85	0·12	10·06	−10·89
Agra	29·555	NW	5	83·0	78·9	91	0·14	10·05	−10·73
Cawnpore	29·560	S	2	90·3	77·1	91	...	21·53	−0·62
Allahabad	29·572	E	3	87·6	79·3	89	0·65	18·98	−9·05
Jhansi	29·581	WSW	4	88·2	78·1	91	0·09	21·00	−7·48
Jacobabad	29·558	SE	3	104·4	81·6	64	..	3·35	+0·74
Karachi	29·637	WNW	9	92·9	80·2	73	...	1·67	−3·84
Jeypore	29·652	WNW	4	94·2	76·1	91	0·52	15·21	−5·45
Ajmere	29·665	W	9	88·4	76·6	78	..	15·99	−0·29
Deesa	29·682	W	10	89·6	77·1	78	...	23·89	+3·71
Ahmedabad	29·695	NW	2	89·2	77·6	79	0·01	12·58	−17·90
Bhuj	29·665	W	10	89·3	77·4	80	..	15·55	+4·28
Jamnagar	29·673	SSE	11	89·5	75·2	79	..	21·23	
Rajkot	29·679	WSW	11	91·4	73·7	87	..	37·40	+14·90
Bhownagar Para	29·690	NW	5	92·1	77·8	77	...	23·52	+8·40
Veraval	29·692	W	7	82·5	77·3	92	0·15	33·36	+16·42
Neemuch	29·706	WSW	11	84·5	72·0	86	0·10	20·68	−2·56
Indore	29·701	W	1	81·8	71·1	91	0·55	14·96	+2·84
Saugor	29·637	W	3	85·4	74·1	82	...	31·52	−3·24
Jubulpore	29·604	W	5	85·4	75·1	91	0·33	35·65	−8·73
Hoshangabad	29·684	SW	5	85·7	75·2	65	...	33·18	−5·74
Khandwa	29·690	W	9	87·2	75·1	80	...	24·40	+3·39
Raipur	29·627	SW	8	89·8	72·6	97	2·38	36·84	−6·03
Nagpur	29·651	W	8	92·2	77·1	82	0·04	37·22	+5·21
Amraoti	29·683	WNW	11	88·2	72·8	78	...	19·97	−3·24
Akola	29·696	W	11	90·0	74·7	72	..	32·37	+9·78
Surat	29·718	SE	2	87·0	75·0	91	0·36	31·01	−4·23
Malegaon	29·716	WSW	9	87·9	70·2	70	...	9·19	−3·65
Bombay	29·749	WSW	9	84·8	77·7	88	0·15	60·52	+3·98
Poona	29·761	SW	12	84·5	68·9	84	...	22·31	+7·91
Ahmednagar	29·762	W	9	85·4	63·5	74	...	14·81	+4·80
Aurangabad	...	W	13	85·8	68·2	72	...	15·92	...
Sholapur	29·757	W	14	94·[illegible]	70·5	73	...	11·79	−3·24
Ratnagiri	29·756	WSW	5	84·9	76·9	85	6·08	83·16	−4·96
Belgaum	29·765	WNW	19	76·3	66·2	90	0·13	56·48	+25·69
Goa	29·792	SSE	8	85·0	75·4	95	0·72	86·15	+14·23
Karwar	29·794	WNW	4	81·2	73·5	90	2·69	124·70	+26·10
Mangalore	29·813	Calm	2	85·8	73·9	90	0·77	115·98	+26·23
Calicut	29·807	NW	5	86·2	75·5	85	0·05	88·18	+11·17
Cochin	29·813	NNE	...	85·0	75·6	88	0·01	55·66	−6·25
Bangalore	29·808	WSW	10	81·7	68·3	83	0·05	8·41	−4·71
Secunderabad	29·726	WNW	9	92·1	71·0	95	1·73	16·67	−2·18
Masulipatam	29·671	WNW	8	93·0	80·1	76	..	14·32	−3·18
Bellary	29·760	WSW	11	81·7	74·2	58	...	5·25	−0·76
Cuddapah	29·750	SW	L	95·2	78·2	71	0·16	5·19	−7·85
Madras	29·729	WSW	8	89·5	80·0	63	0·05	5·65	−5·21
Coimbatore	29·797	SW	3	88·4	72·1	82	...	4·69	+1·65
Trichinopoly	29·757	Calm	4	93·1	79·8	73	..	5·26	−2·90
Negapatam	29·764	WSW	...	..	...	...	0·03	4·08	−2·37
Colombo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·10	..
Aden	29·631	SW	...	95·8	78·9	73	..	0·00	+0·20

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light. M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong. H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall :—J. J. H.=0·47 (62·77); G. T. H.=0·20 (64·81); St. G. H.=0·18 (64·13); C. P=0·49 (60·15).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased everywhere, the rise being brisk in many places. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are south-easterly or easterly at Delhi, Allahabad, Jacobabad, Surat, Goa and Cochin, southerly at Cawnpore, and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to light.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 6° in excess of normal at Karachi, Jeypore, Sholapur, Secunderabad, Cuddapah and Madras. The variations of the minimum temperature are small. The highest temperature in the shade was 104° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Bengalore and Belgaum.

Humidity changes are generally small, and the skies are more or less cloudy at most stations.

Over two inches of rain has fallen at Karwar (2·69") and Raipur (2·38"), over an inch at Secunderabad (1·73"), about three-quarters of an inch at Allahabad, Goa and Mangalore, about half an inch at Jeypore, Indore, Surat and Cuddapah, about a quarter of an inch at Agra, Veraval, Jubbulpore, Surat and Bombay, and very light showers at Delhi, Jhansi, Ahmedabad, Neemuch, Nagpur, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore and Madras.

The monsoon currents both in the Bay and in the Arabian Sea are weak, and passing showers are likely along the coast from Cochin to Bombay and scattered local rain in all other districts except in the Punjab and Sind.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Clitus, 1,587 tons, Captain M McDonald, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, with the same bottom cargo.

THE Hall Line s s Eden Hall, 2,332 tons, Captain R N Jones, cleared yesterday, for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE Austrian Lloyd S N Co's s s Aglaia, 1,173 tons Captain F Marochino, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Shanghai, 31st July, with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

THE German East Africa Line s s Setos, 1,234 tons, Captain H Carstens, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar 13th August, via Goa with a general cargo and 6 cabin and 149 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr F Heyer.

THE s s Foreland, 2,811 tons, Captain J McCutcheon which arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Calcutta, 12th August, brought a cargo of coal. During the voyage she experienced fresh breeze, and rough sea in the Bay of Bengal, fine weather on Malabar coast, with slight rain equalls and smooth sea.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed,	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent
F	Egypt	4179	Preston	London	8 9	P & O Co
H	Ileafaee	372	Maloney	Colombo		V Ebram
H & J	Grosvenor	516	Brenner	Mauritius	29 8	H S Sidick
K	Crescent	904	Galley	Calcutta	31 8	H C Joosub
L	Bahaduri	829	Ahmed	Repairing		Shepd & Co
M	Zaida	2883		Repairing		M M & Co
P	Magdala	3340	Greet	Turret Ship		R I Marine

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent
Sabermati	574	Fakeera	Bhownagar	28 8	Shepd & Co
Ponani	552	Fakeer			Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
1	Eden Hall	2332	Jones	Karachi	28 8	K N & Co
2	Bengal	2751	Barcham	Aden	1 9	P & O S N Co
3	City of Lucknow	2137	Morrison	London	31 8	F F & Co
4	Plympton	1850	Moon	Calcutta	28 8	Ralli Bros
5	Simla	[illegible]	Bamber	P Gulf	30 8	M M & Co
6	Coromandel	2887	Vibert	China	28 8	P & O Co
7	Trieste	3203	Mitis	Trieste	27 8	A L S N Co
9	C of Edinburgh	[illegible]	Slater	Singapore		F Forbes & Co
10	Clitus	1588	McDonald	Calcutta	28 8	R S & Co
11	El Guiser	639	Ahmed	Repairing		W & A G & Co
12	Onda	3410	Sheldrick	Rangoon	30 8	M M & Co
16	London Bridge	1935	Chiners	London	31 8	K N & Co

*Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Setos s	Carstens	Zanzibar, Aug 13
	Aglaia s	Marochino	Shanghai, July 31

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Trieste s	Metis	Trieste, &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Eden Hall, Jones, for Karachi.
" Clitus, Mitis, for Trieste, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Egypt, for London, &c.
" Aglaia, for Trieste, &c.
" Setos, for Zanzibar, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 27.

FROM GLASGOW.
City of Perth s—10 cases whisky F Fischer and Co
City of Dublin s—16 cases whisky Morenas and Co

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Eden Hall s—75 cases slates M H Hassum

FROM LONDON.
Thorndale s—30 cases butter, soap, &c D Dadabhoy
Oriental s—13 cases stationery Hussonally Abdoolally

FROM HAMBURG.
Rheinfels s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit D Cowasjee
Hocheimer s—4 cases cologne water A H Nuzerally

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 28.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

187 00—Little and Co—L W G Rivett Carnac vs Fazulbhai Rajanbhai and others—Payne G S and M.
308 00—Framji and D—Gabriel Sewadjian vs S Sahib Maricair and another.
309 00—Framji and D—S D Janikian vs S Sahib Maricair and another—Crawford B and Co.
340 00—Matubhai J and M—Bapalal Nyalchand and others vs V M Mahomed Gunny and others—Jehangir and S.
378 00—Payne G S and M—G O Rasch and another vs Varde and Company—Chitnis M and M (for postponment).
456 1900—R P Mehta—Dorabji Jamsetjee Kapadia vs Cawasjee Dadabhoy—Edgelow G and W.
467 1900—Maganlal and J—Eduljee Byramjee Desai vs Ardashir Cursetjee Pawalea—Jamsetji and R.
493 00—Bicknell M and M—Babajee Mahadoo vs Rukhummibai widow.
496 00—Mansukhlal D and J—Dulubdas Valabdas vs The Hope Mills.
497 00—Edgelow G and W—Jamnadas Lalbhai Damania vs Mangaldas Lalbhai Damania and others—Daphtary and F and D and D.
500 00—Captain and V—Dattaram Ramkrishna Goregaokar and others vs Chimabai widow and others—In person.
508 00—In person—Jetha Jewant vs Memon Kamall Ebrahim and others—Daphtary and F.
510 00—Ardeshir H D and Co—Cowasjee Muncherjee Mistry vs Maneckji Edulji Contractor.

Long Causes.

122 5041 1900—Aldridge Salmon and Co vs Rustomjee Edulljee Dadachanjee—Jamsetjee and R.
265 1900—Hiralal M and M—Hurgowan Luckminarayen and another vs Abjee Oomersey and another—Pestonjee R and K.
448 99—Little and Co—Secnderdas Dharamsey and others vs Maneckje Eduljee Contractor and others—Payne G S and M.
315 1900—Ardeshir H D and Co—Jairam Giga vs Tricumdas Muljee and others—Little and Co.
361 91—Edgelow G and W—Laloobhoy Chuganlal vs Narotumdas Inderjee Varshnow—Dikshit and D.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice RUSSELL.

For Consent Decree.

575 00—Maganbhai and J—Esmail Ebrahim and others vs Jainabai and others—N M Cama.

Testamentary Suits.

27 1900—Jamsetjee and R—Bai Doorgabai alias Chandraleagabai vs Hari Balloo Malgoonker—Mantri and B—Part heard.

Commercial Causes.

434 1900—Nanu and H—Mowjee Shamjee vs The National Bank of India—Little and Co. Part heard.
422 1900—Tyabjee D and Co—Motilal Sundaram vs Kisonlal Dayaram and another—Wadia and G.
472 1900—Tyabjee D and Co—Jailal Khoobiram vs Rajiram Lekhram and others.

Long Causes.

260 1900—Captain and V—Bai Jethbai vs Vurdhwan Munsey and another—Ardeshir H D and Co and M J and M. Part heard.
2 1900—R P Mehta—Krishnaji Vithal Limaya vs Bai Doorgabai and another—R P Barucha and J and R.

MR. SPEIGHT LIGHTS HIS PIPE.

THERE lay Mr. Robert Speight's pipe on the shelf, black and cold as an ancient Aztec altar. He had not taken a pull on it for days; he said he didn't enjoy it any more.

Now a man may have a row with a friend, and the two meet without speaking for six months, yet no harm done.

To throw off one's smoke, however, is a different thing; it is a bad sign. Our friend had not repudiated tobacco on what is called "principle"; he had not joined any of those societies, you know—the sort that enjoy themselves by making others miserable—and then give out that the Millennium is close aboard. Not a bit of that. He loved his fragrant old brierwood with undiminished devotion, but—well, take the tale right from his own mouth—it will hit a lot of us on the side of the head where we most need a little sense knocked in.

"The whole, matter," says Mr. Speight, in a letter dated December 12th, 1899," tots up at this. I had been a chronic dyspeptic for five years. My life was dismal as a rainstorm that never lets up. I had such awful headaches I could hardly attend to business. I had wretched nights, and days off the same piece. My tongue was coated deep with fur; and the taste in the mouth, especially in the morning, was fit to sicken a Greenlander.

"Most of the time there was a dull, heavy pain in the left side, and a feeling of tightness across the chest, as though an iron band were screwed around me. I was afraid to eat anything solid because it gave the sense of choking; and whenever I did eat pastry, or roast or fried meat, I couldn't stand the feeling it gave me. I was obliged to make myself sick with salt and water and get relief that way. For months together I lived on slops.

"Thinking it might do me good I went with some friends to the Isle of Man for a holiday, but was glad to get back. Doctors attended me, but their medicines all missed the mark. "I could no longer enjoy my pipe," and this left me lonely as a wrecked sailor; all smokers will understand that.

"When I had made up my mind I was booked to suffer to the end of my days, I first read about the cures done by Mother Seigel's Syrup. The first bottle gave me great relief, and two more made a perfectly well man of me. It is a pleasure now for me to work, and my old pipe is once more in constant service. My opinion of Mother Seigel's Syrup may be inferred from what I have said, Now-a-days I eat and digest pastry and everything else that comes my way."—Robert Speight, Draper, 2, Richardshaw Lane, Pudsey, Yorks.

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER and
SOEHNE'S PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that MARCKS and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

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IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS,
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MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

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preserves its contents
ABSOLUTELY UNINJURED.

55, Westgate Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne,
July 20th, 1898.

Messrs. CHUBB & SON'S LOCK & SAFE Co., Ltd.,
128, Queen Victoria Street, London.

DEAR SIR,—You will doubtless have observed the report of the great fire at Sunderland.

We sent out Mr. Hastie there to try and get information about any of your Safes. We are glad to say that he discovered a large one of your manufacture on the premises of W. Wade & Son, 220, High Street, Indiarubber and Guttapercha Merchants. This had been in very intense heat, and was covered with debris

After a little trouble they managed to open the safe with the keys, and to the delight of the owners, their papers were found ABSOLUTELY UNINJURED.

We are, yours faithfully,
For Henry Walker & Son, Ltd.,
J. G. WALKER, Managing Director,

Illustrated PRICE LISTS of CHUBB'S SAFES free on application to

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	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
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Examination and Certificate	10
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CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied, &c.

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NOTES
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY,
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TODARMAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 27.

EXCHANGE is steady without any change on Saturday's rates and very little business doing. Resales by the Bazaar have been made for this and next Mail at 6s. 4d. and Bank Demand was given at this rate to Houses for next Mail. In Credits we hear of nothing doing.

Bank Telegraphic		1s. 3 15-16d.
Bank Demand		1s. 3 31-32d.
3 Months' Sight Credits		1s. 4 3-16d.
do	Francs	1·69 3-4
Shanghai	30 days' Sight	Rs. 201 1-2
Hongkong	do	Rs. 149
Japan	do	Rs. 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—On opening the rate for Cash and Settlement, on 31st instant was Rs 94-13 with Rs. 94-12 for the 1st of October and during the day rates improved to 1-8th per cent. respectively, the market closing easier at these rates.

The Bank of Bombay Cash Balance is up some 20 lakhs.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—The market continues steady and David Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 280.

James Greaves' S. and W. Company Rs. 410, no dividend.

Leopold S. and W. Company, Rs. 162, dividend of Rs. 10 per share.

Delhi Northern India Flour Mills Company have declared a dividend and Rs. 8 per share.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc.	30,050
Do. " Branches	Dec.	1,28,204
Other "	Inc.	10,78,452
Government Securities	Dec.	1,35,539
Other authorised	Dec.	46,319
Loans	Dec.	1,61,431
Bills Discounted and purchased	Dec.	2,88,822
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	7,531
Cash	Inc.	20,67,594

FREIGHTS.—With very little doing in ready and near the rate for September for picked ports is 15s. 6d., Hamburg being quoted 1s. higher, while for this port at 18s. 6d. has been paid for March. For new year booking sellers are very stiff in their rates.

COALS.—A line of Raniganj "Toposi" for January to May at Rs. 13 is all we hear of to-day.

WHEAT.—The market is quiet with White Delhi quoted at Rs. 4-10-6. for April-May, the nominal rate for ready being about Rs. 5.

SEEDS.—LINSEED is a shade quieter at Rs. 10-6. Sellers, with nothing doing.

RAPESEED.—The market is quiet but steady, Brown Cawnpore being quoted at Rs. 7-4 to Rs. 7-5.

CASTORSEED.—This market is also quiet but steady the price keeping up at Rs. 40 per candy.

POPPYSEED.—Rs. 8-3 is quoted in a quiet market.

COTTON is still moving downwards here under the influence of the weaker advices from England and America. Dealers are now offering their holdings freely but buyers are acting cautiously as East Indian cotton appears to be neglected and the local Mills are still working at a loss.

New crop prices are unchanged but there are more sellers than buyers :—

Good Broach ....Rs. 213, March.
F. G. Bengals ....Rs. 174-5 January.
" Khandeish..........Rs. 183-4.

We append our weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures which gives the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1900	1899	1898.
Week's receipts at U S Ports	8,000	29,000	29,000
" Exports to U K	15,000	4,000	20,000
" " to Continent	2,000	6,000	6,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	6,490,000	8,539,000	8,550,000
" Exports to U. K., " "	2,341,000	3,503,000	3,518,000
" to Continent "	3,395,000	3,619,000	3,822,000
" Stock at U S Ports	83,000	304,000	179,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on 24th instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1900	1899	1898
Total visible supply of all sorts	840,000	2,236,330	1,717,880
Do. " of Surats	73,000	98,710	101,700

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	305,000	944,700	811,140
Do. in London	11,000	10,000	5,000
American Afloat	30,000	15,000	31,000
East Indian "	5,000	2,000	4,000
Total...	352,000	971,700	851,140
Price of Mid.-Americans	5 22-32d.	3 9-16d.	3 5-16d.
Do. Good Bhownugger	4 8-32d.	2 13-16d.	2 25-32d.
Difference...	1 14-32d.	24-32	17-32

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay, on Saturday :—
Bengals.......... 15 bales.

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay on Saturday :—

	Cwts.
Wheat	1,301
Linseed	387
Rapeseed	130
Gingellyseed	7
Poppyseed	1,098
Castorseed	747
Rice	526
Myrabollams	307

BANK OF BOMBAY

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 25th August, as compared with the statement of 17th Aug :—

LIABILITIES.	Aug. 17. Rs.	Aug. 25. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	47,77,720	48,07,778
Do. do. at Branches	32,15,717	30,87,513
Other Deposits	444,50,093	455,28,545
Post Bills	11,979	9,777
Credits undrawn	18,97,140	18,73,460
Rs...	713,52,657	723,06,873
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	76,53,055	75,17,516
Other authorised Securities	28,35,142	27,88,823
Credits, on Govt and other authorised Securities	80,73,903	76,00,211
Loans do. do. do.	204,62,276	203,00,845
Bills Discounted and purchased	87,10 663	84,21,841
Dead Stock	3,98,742	3,98,742
Stamps and Stationery	17,556	17,515
Balances with other Banks	4,27,323	4,19,792
Cash	227,73,994	248,41,588
Rs...	713,52,657	723,06,873

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 21st Aug., as compared with the statement of 11th Aug :—

LIABILITIES.	August 11. Rs.	A.	P.	August 21. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,01 00,000	0	0	1,01,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,45,70,968	7	4	1,28,78,581	6	4
Other Deposits, &c.	6,27,37,590	5	0	6,46,10,893	8	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,07,997	11	10	3,86,078	13	7
Sundries	18,03,009	13	8	13,19,759	3	3
	10,96,12,566	5	10	10,97,95,913	0	1
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	54 55,658	0	0	56,21,563	0	0
Other authorised Investmts.	77,93,033	8	0	77,18,219	12	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,96,24,973	13	3	1,84,50,957	0	11
Accounts of Credit on do.	2,21,47,061	2	10	2,32,06,884	14	4
Bills discounted, &c.	1,16,63 848	13	8	1,20,44 214	5	8
Balances with other Banks.	18,09,868	13	10	13,20,679	2	1
Bullion	2,38,452	1	4	1,43,735	0	6
Dead Stock	16,05,336	3	0	16,06,673	8	6
Stamps	10,349	13	11	10,785	1	4
Sundries	9,28,587	9	11	9,38,016	3	4
Cash, &c., at Head Office a.	1,75,48,498	9	2	1,68,43,043	12	10
Do. at Branches b	2,09,80,925	13	5	2,18,83,081	2	7
Rs...	10,96,12,566	5	10	10,97,95,913	0	1

a Including Sovs. & ½ Sovs.. value		Rs.	2,51,700
b Do. do.	do.	"	3,93,090
	Total......	Rs.	6,47,790

LIABILITIES		
Government Balance at Head Office	4,17,482	Dec.
Do. at Branches	12,74,901	Dec
Other Deposits	18,73,303	Inc.
Post Bills	14,318	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	91,121	Inc.
Loans	11,74,016	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	7,59,823	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	3,75,365	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	7,05,454	Dec.
Cash at Branches	9,07,151	Inc.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,491 1-4 Miles.

THE following is the statement of traffic, for the week ending 18th August, 1900.

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,23,075	2,01,247	6,072	3,30,394
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491½ miles.	...	...	...	3,48,860

Decrease ....Rs. 18,466

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

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By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

DAVIDSON—August 8, at Lausanne, Switzerland, Alfred Davidson, M Inst C E, Superintending Engineer, Bombay P W D. aged 51 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BURNS—August 19, at Rawalpindi, the wife of S Sergeant W T Burns, Bengal Ordnance Department, of a son.

HAY—August 18, at Simla, the wife of Sir Lewis J E Hay, Bart, of a daughter.

RICKER—August 20, at Fatehpur, E I Railway, the wife of C J C Ricker, Benares Opium Agency, of a daughter.

WILKINSON—August 20, at Allahabad, the wife of W L Wilkinson, District Surveyor, Jaloun, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

LIDDY—August 11, at Allahabad, of cholera, Conductor G Liddy, Commissariat Transport Department, Warrant Officer in Charge of Divisional Godown, aged 49 years.

TUMBER—August 21, at Cawnpore, suddenly, Elizabeth Hamilton Tumber, beloved wife of T P Tumber, Upper India Paper Mills, Lucknow, aged 48 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1900.

SIMLA was very much at sea the other evening, when Mr. Donaldson read a paper at the United Service Institution on the subject of "The Navy and the Marine Boiler Controversy." There was very much more about Marine Boilers than about the controversy, and very much less about the Navy. This is not a matter for surprise, for in Bombay, doubtless also in Calcutta and Madras, people who know something about the sea and the navy and marine boilers marvel at the omniscience of Simla, which essays to teach us anything from the number of times a native prince may with safety visit Europe, to the construction of the complicated Belleville boiler. If you ask a naval engineer who is best judge of a boiler he will tell you the man who has the working of them. And if you ask him what he thinks of the Belleville boiler, as a rule, his reply can only be paraphrased. Then he proceeds to tell you that "every tube has a little door and every little door leaks, each letting out so much steam and when you are driving at full speed, and have to go and put one of those little doors right,"—well only Mr. Rudyard Kipling in these days would be permitted to write an appropriate word. The Belleville boiler enables an engineer to get up steam quickly and to get out to sea in far less time than his neighbour who clings to the old-fashioned boiler. But we all remember the story of the hare and the tortoise, and the Belleville boiler is the hare. It can get the ship out to sea in an hour and a half—and scald every engineer, engine-room artificer and stoker in as many seconds. That is a point which the theoretical gentlemen at the Admiralty might be expected to keep in mind, but as the naval engineers of the East India Squadron would impress upon you, the man who is best judge is the man who has to run them, and when your engineers are all scalded and in the sick-bay where is the advantage of your Belleville boilers? Mr. Donaldson's paper is much appreciated in Bombay, though engineers have asked, who is Mr. Donaldson and what does he know of marine boilers? Mr. Donaldson is the Chairman of the Simla Municipality. But as to his acquaintance with marine boilers, neither the official report nor any of the published summaries give us any information. But it is evident that the lecturer understands the subject. We fear he was the only one present who did. With true politeness Sir Edwin Collen spoke appreciatively of the lecture and feeling bound to say something more than merely proposing a vote of thanks, he got distinctly out of his bearings and brought out the Indian Marine. Sir Edwin had seen the Royal Indian Marine evolved out of a very small beginning by Admiral Bythesea and Admiral Sir John Hext. He paid a merited compliment to Captain Goodridge and to the Indian Marine itself, officered by a most admirable body of officers as smart and efficient as ever sailed the ocean. But it does not seem to have occurred to Sir Edwin that the Royal Indian Marine and the Belleville boilers are complete and absolute strangers. Their new ship the Hardinge will introduce them to the Marine. But up to now the Indian Marine engineers have no dealings with Belleville and for that each day they fervently thank Providence.

Mr. Donaldson's paper and his views will be endorsed more cordially by the Indian Marine, hereafter it may be and they may beg Sir Edwin Collen to assist them in their efforts to fight against the Belleville. He has been well prepared for the task—so has all Simla by Mr. Donaldson, for that gentleman was unsparing in his condemnation of the foreign interloper. Apart from other disabilities, he says, the Belleville is not a light boiler as compared with the "express" kind, and the navy boiler of the future must be light, strong, simple, safe, a quick steam raiser, economical in working, accessible, cool to the stokers, and must stand any amount of forcing. It is only when compared with the discarded cylindrical boiler that it can be called light. And even if it could be reduced in weight, its design is such, that it could never work satisfactorily on a small vessel subjected to much pitching and rolling. Indeed, for this reason alone, he considered all straight tube boilers, having their tubes, like the Belleville, fixed with a slight inclination from the horizontal, to be barred. Mr. Donaldson admits that it often happens that a particular design of boiler may fulfil all the conditions required of it, and yet fall short of one or other of these qualities. But in the Navy where the conditions of service are so different from the mercantile marine a special boiler is certainly indicated. If the design admits of its introduction into all classes of vessels in the service, from the torpedo-boat to the battle-ship, then so much the better. The human element is a factor of great moment in this as in most other matters of the kind, whether on land or on sea. The more similarity there is in the design, therefore, the sooner those who have to handle and work it will learn its peculiarities; and so handle and work it as to bring from it the best it can give.

These views, we imagine, will be endorsed by the bulk of the naval engineers in Indian waters, and they will welcome Mr. Donaldson's contribution to the store of evidence they are now accumulating for submission to the Committee, which has been appointed to inquire into the subject of naval boilers. At the present time there are no ships attached to this station, with the exception of the new flagship, fitted with Belleville boilers. But most of the engineers are acquainted with them, for few of these officers remain in the station more than a year and-a-half and their experience is very varied. When to their evidence is added that of Mr. Donaldson, India's contribution will be an important one. The committee, presided over by Vice-Admiral Sir Compton Domvile, has engineering professors and merchant service superintendents. Of Naval engineers there is but one —a far too small representation; for it must be remembered that whereas a liner has unlimited room for her boilers and machinery of all sorts, that on a man-o'-war is necessarily small and limited. It is impossible for mere mercantile engineers to appreciate the naval engineers' difficulties. The constitution however appears to satisfy the First Lord of the Admiralty, who was at some pain to explain the projected scope of the enquiry a day or two before the mail left. Its duties, as Mr. Goschen lays them down, are to ascertain practically and experimentally the relative advantages and disadvantages of the Belleville boilers for naval purposes as compared with the cylindrical boilers; to investigate the causes of the defects which have occurred in these boilers and in the machinery of ships fitted with them; and to report how far they are preventible either by modifications of details or by difference of treatment, or how far they are inherent in the system; also to report generally on the suitability of the propelling and auxiliary machinery fitted in recent war vessels, and to offer any suggestions of improvement, stating at the same time the effect as regards weight and space of any alterations proposed; to report on the advantages and disadvantages of the Niclausse and Babcock and Wilcox boilers compared with the Belleville, as far as the means at the disposal of the Committee permit; and also to report whether any other description of boiler has sufficient advantages over the Belleville or the other two types mentioned as a boiler of large cruisers and battle-ships to make it advisable to fit in any of her Majesty's ships for a trial. The committee will have full opportunities of demonstrating the value of the respective boilers, for cruisers with the various types will be placed at their disposal. The Admiralty desires to obtain the fullest information. It is, therefore, a matter for regret that the scientific branch of the service is not more fully represented on the Committee.

THE publication of the correspondence of Mr. Labouchere and other Members of Parliament with Pretoria seems to have created some sensation at Home, though Reuter assures us there is really nothing serious in the letters. We note from the home papers, to hand by this mail, that a few days before its departure, Mr. Kimber, the Conservative Member for Wandsworth, asked Mr. Chamberlain, in the House of Commons, a question with reference to the discovery. Mr. Chamberlain replied that when the Boer Government fled from Bloemfontein and Pretoria, they left behind in the archives a mass of private correspondence. Two letters "purported to have been written" by an English M.P., and there were letters purporting to have been written by two other M. P.s. They contained suggestions that President Kruger should make temporary concessions, and wait for a reaction of public opinion in this country. Mr. Chamberlain shrank from giving an official dictum on the matter, but as far as his personal opinion was concerned these letters, though not treasonable, were not proper communications to be made by British subjects when her Majesty's Government were engaged in difficult and important negotiations. The right honourable member intimated that his course of action would be to ask the writers if they desired to offer an explanation, awaiting their reply before deciding on the question of publication. Last week Mr. Labouchere appears to have forestalled official publication by reproducing the letters in "Truth." So far as we are able to tell from the brief messages which have reached India, Mr. Chamberlain's opinion of them is about correct, that although not treasonable they were improper. Therefore they need not have caused the sensation, of which another London correspondent wires. Reporting the proceedings in Parliament when the questions were asked, Mr. H. W. Lucy recounts an incident which is worth retelling. When Mr. Chamberlain had made his statement Mr. MacNeill rose and seriously asked whether in the Boer archives there were found the Chamberlain-Rhodes and the Chamberlain-Hawksley correspondence? As a rule these supplementary questions of the Member for Donegal are disregarded by Ministers. Mr. Chamberlain unexpectedly rose, denying that there is any such correspondence, "and," he added, "there never has been any such correspondence." "Then why didn't you produce it?" shouted Mr. MacNeill. This delightful bull, received with a roar of laughter, writes Mr. Lucy, pleasantly concluded a conversation which was growing acrimonious.

THE assassination of the British Consul at Beira, which was at first supposed to have some connection with the Boer war, appears to have been the act of a drunken man. The murderer is a Bavarian, named Guisert, who has been for over twenty years in America. He arrived at Beira in the hired transport Montclair along with other men from New Orleans in charge of a number of mules. Being without money he applied to the British, German and American Consuls for assistance. Mr. J. E. McMaster, the British Consul, took a great interest in the man's case and found him work in the horse-paddocks. There he was kicked by a horse and had to go into hospital for a week. On coming out, although efforts were made by the British and German Consuls, no situation could be found for Guisert and as neither of the Consuls, upon whom the man had no legal claim, had any funds at their disposal with which to assist him, his case was put into the hands of the local authorities. On July 16 Guisert called at the British Consulate, entering the outer office where a clerk was at work. He appeared to be under the influence of liquor and when asked to wait began to swear. The clerk remonstrated and Guisert pulled an open clasp knife out of his pocket and aimed a blow at the clerk stabbing him in the shoulder. The disturbance drew Mr. McMaster from the inner office to inquire the cause. The clerk called out that the man had a knife just as Guisert struck a heavy blow at the Consul inflicting a great wound in the neck. Medical and other assistance was promptly summoned, but in spite of the greatest attention Mr. McMaster died from his injury two days afterwards. Guisert who was arrested, immediately after the act, was removed to the hospital-ship as the authorities feared he would be lynched. The tragedy plunged the whole town in mourning, Mr. McMaster being a most zealous guardian of the interests of British subjects in the Port.

IT is impossible not to smile at Ceylon's discomfiture over the matter of the Boer prisoners. When it was decided to send three or four shiploads of them to the hills in the island Colombo exulted. It was not very clear why, but it did, and worked itself up into a state of feverish excitement one fine evening, because the first vessel containing the prisoners did not appear in sight at the precise hour it was expected. Very little excites Colombo people, and they went about picking up personal narratives of their interesting visitors, inviting commiseration for them on the ground that some of them had not brought their dress clothes with them. The Governor made a speech concerning them, and it seemed as though the Boers were going to have a very happy time in Ceylon. But suddenly an anonymous correspondent wrote a letter to the leading journal and said that the price of potatoes had gone up. He employed such intemperate language that the reader naturally expected the writer was about to say they would drink the rivers dry and would conclude his epistle by propounding a second Pretoria Plot with Sir West Ridgeway as its victim. He did not however, but the effusion set Colombo thinking and the people are now shrieking because the Boers have proved a white elephant. The sacks and hand-bags they carried were not full of diamonds or nuggets or golden sovereigns and instead of Ceylon profiting by their landing, they are placed in the unfortunate position of having to pay very much more for fish and eggs and vegetables as well as beef and fowls. With tears of printers' ink they tell of four more transports with prisoners en route for Ceylon. They speak of it as an invasion and urge the Governor to have them fed on tinned goods and to "lose no time in getting rid of them as rapidly as possible."

No less than 1,197 of the deaths which occurred in the Central Provinces last year are attributed to snake-bite or injuries inflicted by wild beasts, but although Calmette's antivenine was supplied to all the dispensaries, it does not appear that there was any opportunity for an experiment. At the beginning of the drought in 1899 the public health improved, the effect of the drying up of the sources of water-supply in causing outbreaks of cholera belonging to this year. The sanitary report for 1899 shows the year to have been very healthy, though a curious feature of the year's returns is the abnormally high death-rate in the case of infants. Plague was confined to the districts of Nagpur and Wardha, the number of deaths ascribed to this cause being 584. It is very probable many more deaths were due to plague than were actually so recorded, but it is clear that the pestilence did not succeed in establishing any firm hold in the Central Provinces. Some progress was made in the direction of the improvement of the water-supply, both in urban and rural sanitation. Nagpur is badly in want of thorough drainage, but the Municipality are without funds for carrying out a comprehensive scheme. Jubbulpore is now blessed with proper drainage, and a project is on foot to utilise the water from the outfall drain for the manuring of cultivated land in the neighbourhood of the town. Much projected work had to be postponed on account of famine, which has put a severe strain on all officials.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Oriental, with the outward mails of the 17th inst., left Aden at 9 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at day-light on Saturday next.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the Rawalpindi arsenal being raised to the first class status.

THE 3rd Bombay Cavalry have been permitted to take their own private Maxim with 30,000 rounds to China.

PROPOSALS for the construction of a new station family hospital at Rangoon are before the Government of India.

A REVISED scheme for the curtailment of the Rangoon cantonment is under the consideration of the Government of India.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 4th August 1900 shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1899 of 44,675 maunds with an increase of Rs. 4,970 in the earnings.

THE railway line lately breached between Ladhowal and Ludhiana stations has been restored, and the Down and Up mail trains passed over the breaks on the 24th instant. Transhipment has now ceased.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Corporation, yesterday, a resolution was passed for placing on record its sense of the loss suffered by the Municipality by the death of Mr. J. W. Smith, the Special Drainage Engineer.

IN consequence of the strain on the Indian Medical Service owing to the demands for China and the continued presence of famine, the annual dinner at Simla will not take place this year, since few or no officers would be able to obtain leave.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the temporary exemption of Cannanore from the operation of the Cantonment Code. The question of separating the cantonments of Cannanore and Berhampore from the neighbouring municipalities will be decided late .

IT is reported that half the road between Dalhousie and Dunera has been washed away or badly damaged. A correspondent who came down two days ago states he had to walk eleven miles, and his rickshaw had to be carried over certain parts.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 14th July, amounts to Rs. 5,012, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 968. Total earnings from 1st to 14th July are Rs. 9,969 showing an increase of Rs. 1,481.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 14th July amounts to Rs. 9,686, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 6,322. Total earnings from 1st to 14th July are Rs. 20,640, showing an increase of Rs. 15,197.

A FURTHER decrease has taken place in the numbers on relief in India, Bombay has fallen 122,000, the Central Provinces 70,000, Bombay Native States 41,000, the Punjab 25,000 and other Provinces and States lesser amounts. The British Provinces declined by half a million.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the strengthening of the establishment of the Rawalpindi Arsenal to raise it to first class status, also the transfer of an Assistant Commissary from Rawalpindi to Agra depot. The Deputy Assistant Commissary of the latter place will be absorbed on the first opportunity.

CAPTAIN R. W. CRAIGIE, R.N., who has been in command of the gunnery ship Cambridge at Devonport since August, 1898, and is now the senior of his rank, is to be relieved of the command of the Cambridge by Captain C.R. Arbuthnot, who until recently commanded the battleship Resolution in the Mediterranean Squadron.

THE Punjab Government is informed that military officers serving with the Southern and Northern Waziristan Militias should be considered as subject to the military leave rules in respect of all furlough and leave, in the same manner as those serving with other similar trans-frontier militia, viz., the Kurram Militia, the Baluch Guides and the Zhob Levy Corps.

A QUETTA telegram says :—A well-known Parsee, who for many years was Regimental Clerk to the 6th Bombay Cavalry, died here suddenly on Friday night, when it was discovered that he had been a Mahomedan for a long time. The Mahomedans claimed the body, which was taken to Jacobabad. The deceased has left a large amount of landed property and cash, also a will, the contents of which are not yet known. The large Parsee community here has been painfully moved. There are two Mahomedan widows, both with issue.

THE following details of the coming B.P.R.A. Rifle Meeting at Meerut in December are of interest. The prizes for the British Army and Volunteers amount to Rs. 13,950; for the Native Army to Rs. 6,550. These each show an increase of Rs. 1,000 over last year. In addition to these there is 1 championship badge, 2 gold medals, and 9 silver and 6 bronze medals for the British army; 1 championship badge, 6 Prince of Wales badges, 3 silver, and 2 bronze medals for the Native army. This year the members of the Association who subscribe for the following amounts—(a) officers and all comers Rs. 12; (b) warrant officers and non-commissioned officers of the regular army not below the rank of Sergeant, and Volunteers Rs. 6. The pool matches will be arranged on every available afternoon, the charge being Re. 1 each entry 25 per cent. of the proceeds being deducted to defray expenses and the balance being daily divided among the prize winners. The prizes for the Begum competition will be in cash, not in kind as heretofore.

AT the Small Causes Court, yesterday, Mr. Hormusji Dadabhoy, Judge, delivered judgment in a case in which an important question of jurisdiction relating to the enforcement of a judgment of the High Court in England was involved. The parties to the suit were Sir William Chaytor, of Croft Hall, near Darlington, England; Henry Hutchinson Trotter of Bishop Auckland, in the County of Durham in England, and William Hill of Polsworth, in England, carrying on business as the Rosemellyn China Clay and Co., by their duly constituted attorney, Mr. John Cuthbert Grenside Bowen, of Apollo Street, Bombay, vs. Gangadhar Juggonath Shirodker, formerly carrying on business with Fred. Duckworth (since deceased) under the name of Duckworth Shirodker and Co. The important question raised by the suit was whether a foreign member of a firm which carried on business in England and against which a judgment had been passed in the name of the firm only by the High Court of Justice there, was liable to personal execution in a suit brought in a British Court in India, founded upon the judgment, such member not having been given an opportunity of defending the original action? His Honour said that this Court was not auxilliary to the Court of England and as the decree had not been transferred here for execution, the suit must be treated as an action on a foreign judgment. The defence was that the defendant was not decreed individually and that the decree having been passed without the faintest intimation of the proceedings to the defendant, he had no legal validity. The learned Judge held that a foreign judgment might be successfully impeached if the defendant had no notice to appear and defend the suit and that the want of notice was fatal to such a decree. His Honour cited several authorities in support of his view and dismissed the suit. An extended text of the judgment will appear in our next issue.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will take place in December, between Mr. Hugh Butler, second son of the Master of Trinity, and Assistant Librarian at the House of Lords, and Miss Margaret Latham, second daughter of Mr. F. L. Latham, of Gad's-hill-place, near Rochester, late Advocate General of Bombay.

THE Queen will probably curtail her stay at Osborne in consequence of the Duke of Coburg's death, and it is now expected (says "Truth") that Her Majesty will proceed to Balmoral for a residence of nearly three months. The Queen had contemplated a brief visit to Edinburgh when on her way to Balmoral, but this has been abandoned, or, at least, it is postponed indefinitely.

A BUILDER in New York State has just put up a block of flats, in which the only arrangements for cooking are supplied by electricity. The kitchen furniture consists merely of three round platters, or so called stoves, an oven, and a broiler, which are merely placed on an ordinary kitchen table. When the cooking is finished, they can be put in a convenient cupboard. Not only is space saved, but the room can be utilised for other purposes, and in summer the servants are not overheated.

MRS. GRUNDY in "The Temple Magazine" for August tells of an old lady who got into the train at London Bridge to go to Brighton. She looked intently at the bell-shaped handle of the "communicator." and asked a newspaper boy what it was for. "He replied, It's in case you want any refreshments, ma'am. Near Lewis, the guard, receiving the warning stopped the express and asked what was the matter. I'll trouble you, said the old lady, 'for a plate of beans and bacon.' It is said that she 'got the beans,' but not the bacon."

THOSE who ride much in the tramcars have, no doubt, often noticed that some conductors have a habit, when, giving tickets, of wetting their fingers with saliva and then tearing off the tickets and handing them more or less wet to the passengers. The conductors also frequently hold coins between the teeth. Aside from being unæsthetic, the custom is objectionable from a sanitary point of view. It is known that at least one conductor had a tuberculous ulcer of the tongue. It is, of course, conceivable that among the large number of men employed on the cars, there are some who are affected with other specific diseases which may easily be spread among the passengers that they come in contact with.

THE Solicitor-General (Sir E. Carson, Q.C., M.P.) in distributing the prizes to successful pupils of St. Bede's School, at Eastbourne, said that while it was right the winners of awards should be the objects of admiration, he entertained great sympathy with the boys who did not get prizes. He could recall many instances of brilliant lads who had utterly failed to make their mark in later life, while, on the other hand, he could call to mind many boys who, in their early days, were looked on as failures, but who had turned out exceedingly successful men. He advised boys to take an interest in all passing events of any importance. After expressing satisfaction at the prominence now given in schools to those games which were the foundation of the manlines of those who fought our battles, he referred to a remark of a previous speaker, and said he was not prepared to recommend that the study of oratory should be included in the curriculum of a boy's school education. Nobody would suggest the inclusion of that subject who had to sit up night after night in the House of Commons, and who saw what a nuisance an overflow of oratory was, and how late it kept the members up for no mortal reason except to annoy them. It was with alarm that he contemplated the time when, with the spread of education, every one of the 670 members of the House of Commons was a practised speaker, and insisted on speaking two or three times on every question.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COUNT WALDERSEE.

THE IMPERIAL PALACE AT PEKING.

LONDON, AUG. 27.

On the arrival of Count Waldersee at Port Said the German Consul there handed him important instructions received from the German Government.

Russia is raising her war expenditure by increasing the customs and excise.

[The "Times" to hand by the current mail gives somewhat fuller information on the point than Reuter wires to-day. Our contemporary says:—In order, to provide at least a part of the funds required to meet the enormous expense of the operations in China the Russian Government has decided to increase the import duties of the common tariff by from 10 to 50 per cent. An Imperial Ukase to this effect was issued in St. Petersburg on Saturday August 4.]

LATER.

The Russian expenditure on the China war is already enormous.

The Japanese press continues to urge the despatch of troops to Korea. The Cabinet, however, hesitates, but a Japanese cruiser has been ordered to Gensan.

LATER.

The Japanese warship Suma has proceeded to Korea.

A despatch from Peking, dated the 19th instant, says that the Japanese hold the wall round the innermost part of the Imperial Palace and refrain from penetrating further, pending receipt of instructions.

BRAVERY OF AN INDIAN STAFF CORPS OFFICER.

LATER.

In the fighting under Colonel Dorward, near Tientsin, on the 19th instant, Lieutenant Gaussen, of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, displayed conspicuous gallantry in rescuing an American trooper under a heavy fire.

SYSTEMATIC LOOTING.

CALCUTTA, AUG. 27.

The "Indian Daily News" publishes the following special cablegram, dated London, Aug. 26:—

A "Times" telegram, dated Peking, Aug. 18, states that the unruly element of the Chinese mob and soldiery are systematically looting the city. The French and Russians have entered the Imperial Domain, their flags are flying over that portion, where it is believed the Imperial Treasure lies buried. They are making every effort to obtain possession of this, which is stated to be of enormous value.

The Japanese operating from another quarter have discovered a hoard of silver, valued at half a million taels, which they have seized. The French General at Peking has wired to his Government to the effect that the allied Generals have decided to march the whole of the allied army through the Imperial Palace grounds and afterwards close them. It is believed that this will convince the populace of the completeness of the occupation.

The next addition to the foreign force which has been landed at Shanghai will be a Battalion of Annamite Infantry and a Battery of Artillery which the French are sending from Tongking. They arrive to-morrow.

Captain England, 1st Royal Fusiliers, and Captain Orchard, 15th Madras Infantry, have been added to the staff of additional service officers for the China treaty ports.

The officers selected for the Field Audit Office for the China Force are Lieutenant-Colonel Passy and Captain W. Bruce, the former acts as Field Controller on a consolidated salary of Rs. 2,000 per mensem.

Further supplies of warm covering for the 3rd and 4th Brigades ordered to China have been telegraphed for to England, India supplying the 12,000 pairs of boots required. Fifty per cent. batta as a special case has been sanctioned for the regimental establishments of the China force.

The Commander-in-Chief has selected Captain M. Cowper for the temporary appointment of Assistant Deputy Quarter Master-General at Army Head-quarters, vice Captain Hudson proceeded to China on field service.

The following telegrams have been sent by the Commander-in-Chief, dated the 23rd August, to Lord Roberts, Pretoria:—"Your Lordship's gracious telegram of the 16th August is much appreciated, and has been forwarded to General Gaselee who, with the Indian troops, was the first of the allied forces to enter the Legation on the 14th." To General Sir Alfred Gaselee, Peking:—"Please accept from myself and on behalf of the Indian Army our personal congratulations to yourself, and convey the same to all ranks on the successful operations for the relief of Peking, and convey to Sir Claude MacDonald and the garrison our admiration of their stubborn defence under such difficulties. We hope all the wounded are doing well."

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORTSAID, AUG. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this morning.

SUEZ, AUG. 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ferguson left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

COLOMBO, AUG. 27.

Oriental Mail Steamer Oroya, from Suez, arrived.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s.s. Annam left Colombo, for Bombay, on Sunday, the 26th instant, at 10 p.m., and she is expected here on Wednesday, the 29th instant, at about noon.

The Florio Rubattino Co.'s steamer Bormida left Penang for Bombay on the 25th instant, and also the same Co.'s steamer Bisagno, from Bombay, arrived at Singapore on the 27th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Moravia, from Trieste, left Karachi for Bombay on Sunday morning, and is expected here, on 28th instant morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 4 8-32.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	98
3 per cent. Rentes	100 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	63
Bar Silver	28 1-4

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

DR. LEYDS IN RUSSIA

STRONG POSITION OF THE BOERS NEAR BELFAST.

LONDON, AUG. 27.

Lord Roberts arrived at Belfast on the 25th instant, where he met Generals Buller, Pole Carew and French.

The health of the troops has greatly improved.

General Hamilton has captured thirteen Boers and a number of waggons and stock in the neighbourhood of Pienaar's River Station.

The Tsar has given Dr. Leyds an audience, but the Boer delegates now in Russia have been officially ignored.

The Boer position near Belfast is a strong one in a semi-circle of mountains only approachable through morasses with a frontage of 25 miles.

General Buller's three-days' assault has made no impression.

An artillery duel took place all day on Saturday.

The Naval guns frustrated the Boer attempt at a flanking movement.

3,651 more British troops start for the Cape during the next fortnight.

THE PRETORIA CONSPIRATOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 27.

A telegram to the "Indian Daily News" says:—Lieut. Cordua met his death fearlessly. At his own request he was allowed to stand unbound.

THE "TIMES" ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The "Times" urges an imperial grant in aid not to the finances of India but for purposes subservient to the Famine Fund.

Alluding to the Viceroy's admonition to the Native Chiefs the "Times" says it is not inapplicable to the British people who are peculiarly responsible as absentee rulers for the welfare of India.

DEATH OF SIR JOHN ADYE.

The death is announced of General Sir John Adye.

[Lieutenant-General Sir John Adye, was the son of Major James Adye, Royal Artillery, and was born in 1819. Educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, he was gazetted to the Royal Artillery as second lieutenant in 1836. He became second captain in 1846, and major in 1854. He served throughout the Crimean War as Assistant Adjutant-General of the Royal Artillery, and was present at the battle of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, and at the siege of Sebastopol. He was three times mentioned in despatches, and for his services was created a Companion of the Bath and an Officer of the Legion of Honour. He also received the fourth class of the Order of the Medjidie, the Turkish medal, and the Crimean medal with four clasps. In 1856, on his return from the Crimea, he married Mary Cordelia, eldest daughter of the late Vice-Admiral the Honourable Sir Montagu Stopford, K.C.B. On the breaking out of the Indian Mutiny, in 1857, he accompanied Sir John Dupuis, appointed to command the Artillery in the Bengal Presidency, as Assistant Adjutant-General, and was present at General Windham's series of actions at Cawnpore, Lord Clyde's victory at the same place over the Gwalior contingent, and the action at Pandoo Maddee. He was three times mentioned in despatches, promoted to the rank of brevet lieutenant-colonel, and given the Indian Mutiny medal. In 1863 he was employed on special service in the Sitana campaign, and was present at the storming of the heights of Laloo, the capture of Umbeyla, and the destruction of Mulka. He was mentioned in despatches, promoted to the rank of colonel, and granted the North-West Frontier medal. From 1863 to 1866 he held the appointment of Deputy Adjutant-General of Artillery in India. From 1870 to 1875, he was Director-General of Artillery and Stores at the War Office. In the latter year he succeeded Sir Lintorn Simmons as Governor of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, with the rank of Brigadier-General, an appointment which he held till 1880. At the close of 1876 he became Major-General, and in 1879 was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General. In 1880 he was Surveyor-General of Ordnance, and three years later was appointed Governor of Gibraltar. Sir John Adye was created a Knight Commander of the Bath in 1873, and promoted from Officer to Commander of the Legion of Honour in 1874. He was Honorary Colonel of the 10th Kent Artillery Volunteers and of the 26th Kent Rifle Volunteers. Sir John Adye has made his mark not only as a soldier, but also as an author, and has proved himself as capable of wielding the pen as the sword. His first work was a review of the Crimean War. This was followed in 1858 by "The Defence of Cawnpore." In this he not only gave an admirable description of General Windham's operations against the Gwalior contingent, but in the most able manner defended General Windham from the strictures passed on his tactics on the occasion. "Sitana: A Mountain Campaign," is a classical military work, clearly written, well illustrated, and conveying most important lessons.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, AUG. 27.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental, with the English mails of the 17th instant, left here for Bombay, at 9 p.m., yesterday, and the steamer Himalaya for Colombo and Australia on the same date and time.

THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

MEETING AT SIROHI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SIROHI, AUG. 26.

An enthusiastic public meeting assembled here. Mr. Chodri Hakmichand presided. It empowered the president to submit a resolution which was passed to the Viceroy as follows:—"The citizens of Sirohi, in Rajputana, assembled in a public meeting, have learnt with feelings of intense pain that a Pasteur institute has been opened in India. As it is against the established customs and usages of every nation in India and tends to pain the religious and moral sentiments of all Indians they pray that the Government be approached with a request that no support be given to an institution of this kind, and that vivisectional experiment of every kind be specifically prohibited.

A CORRESPONDENT who has been holidaying in the Highlands of Scotland tells some amusing stories of the Transval war enthusiasm which still exists in that remote quarter of the British Isles. The following is his account of a village butcher's mode of describing the situation in South Africa:—Lifting a bone, he would place it down with, "There will be Roberts"; then dumping a piece of meat on the counter at arm's length "That's Buller." A chop would be placed in "Hector's" position, and Clery "iss where that pound wecht iss." Then a little mince scattered here and there would complete the plan—"These were the Boers." The butcher would then begin his war lecture, which usually lasted for half-an hour. There was no escaping him. You will not be served until he was done, and there was not another butcher's shop in the place.

MILITARY NEWS.

POMPOMS AND HORSES FOR CHINA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 27.

The departure of the Indian Contingent from Uganda is to be deferred until the 1st of April next.

Lieutenant Daldy, 21st Bombay Infantry, has been permitted to resign the Commissariat and Transport Department and revert to regimental duty.

Arrangements have been made for the supply direct from Australia of six hundred artillery horses and cobs as reserve at Hongkong for the China Force. The supervising staff is to be sent from India.

Twenty-one-pounder maxims (pompoms) are being supplied from Home for the China Expeditionary Force, while 108 horses for the same will be shipped at the end of the current month from India.

The War Office has been asked to arrange to send back to India as many as practicable of the thirty Commissariat and Transport subordinates, now employed in South Africa, to replace those despatched with the China Force which has absorbed altogether 57 members of the subordinate branch of this Department in India.

KARACHI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND OCTROI.

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce has protested strongly against the proposal of the Municipality to impose an octroi duty on piece-goods, wheat, flour, and bran, for the following reasons:—Karachi largely being a distributing centre, and in view of the fact that no corresponding tax is imposed either at Calcutta or Bombay, the imposition of an octroi duty on piece-goods is likely to very seriously prejudice trade generally, and importers' money will be locked up to a very considerable extent as frequently goods remain for two years in Karachi before a suitable market is found for them. The actual octroi tax is but a portion of the cost to importers, as owing to the necessity of keeping exact records of payments of the tax, and the making out of the necessary papers for obtaining refunds, an increase of staff is unavoidable. The proposal to impose octroi on piece-goods has already paralysed the bazaar, where, as in all distributing centres, bales are opened and re-pressed for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of the goods, and also for the purpose of re-assorting their contents according to up-country requirements, and therefore the octroi on such bales becomes a tax on goods in transit. Small dealers, whose business consists principally in distributing the assorted goods to the villages and small markets, would be unable any longer to carry on their trade, as the large traders would always have an advantage, one per cent. being the amount of octroi refund on whole bales. Experience shows that when octroi was levied on piece-goods some years ago, it was found impossible efficiently to control the collection, and the unscrupulous practice of forwarding low-priced goods up-country, while obtaining rebate as for much higher-priced goods, was handicapping honest dealers. As regards wheat, flour, and bran the tax has already proved a complete failure, and must always do so, because, owing to the increase in weight from absorption of moisture in a damp atmosphere like Karachi, and the adulteration of parcels for shipment by adding foreign matter, refunds of octroi, if taken with the cost of collection, would absorb the revenue originally collected.

RAILWAY COLLISION AT SECUNDERABAD.

Two engineers, one belonging to the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, and the other to the Hyderabad Godavery Railway, collided on Sunday. The two locomotives were steaming in the same direction, and met on the Diamond crossing near Secunderabad station. The broad gauge engine was derailed and badly damaged, the driver and firemen narrowly escaping death, since they stood to their posts during the crash. The permanent way was destroyed, and the traffic maintained by means of transhipment. Throughout the day Mr. Dunloy, Agent and Chief Engineer, was on spot, and saw to the restoration of the line.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—Mr. Bapoo Vaman Lele has been appointed Head Accountant in the office of Executive Engineer, Thana, in place of Mr. Howison, who was transferred to Poona last week. Mr. Ramkrishna Atmaram Gupte has been authorized to practise as a Pleader in the District Court of Thana from the 17th instant.

It is stated that the leading citizens of Thana intend to give an entertainment in honour of Mr. A. M. P. Jackson, M. A., Bar-at-Law, Collector and District Magistrate of Thana, on the eve of his going to England on leave some time during next month.

On Thursday last, the leading men of the town held a meeting in the Municipal Hall at Kalyan and presented an address, in a suitable silver casket to Khan Bahadur Dr. Ratanji Rustamji Dadina, Assistant Surgeon and Plague Officer of that station, on the eve of his departure to Bandora, where he has been transferred. On the proposal of Rao Saheb Keshav Bhagvat Tamhane, Mr. Vasudev Hari Nene read the address, which was handed over to Dr. Dadina by Mr. Jackson, who congratulated its recipient in well-chosen words. Rao Saheb Tamhane and Dastur Darab Rustam Sayjana made speeches eulogising the services of Khan Bahadur Dr. Dadina, who worked as Medical Officer in charge of Bai Rukhminibai Mangaldas Dispensary, Kalyan, more than ten years. The Khan Bahadur thanked the gentlemen for their kind meeting and replied to the address in appropriate terms. Azam Gulam Husen Ebrahim Mirsinghe and Shet Jamsetji Ratanji Davar have each made a present of valuable shawl to Dr. Dadina. The Collector, his Assistant, and Deputy Collector, Civil Surgeon, Chief Medical Officer of the Railway, Moonsif, Mamlatdar, Fouzdar, Municipal Councillors, Kazi Ahmed Saheb, Vakils and many others were present on the occasion. After the distribution of pan, attar, flowers and goolab the meeting came to a close.

The hearing of the Kalyan riot case was resumed by Mr. Monteath, at Thana, yesterday. Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, Bar-at-Law, addressed the court on behalf of the prosecution. Mr. Hugh Sealy made a long defence. The magistrate, after hearing the arguments of counsel, said he will give his decision in the case, on Tuesday next.

The hearing of the case in which Azam Bapooji Jamsetji, the late Nazar of the District Court of Thana, was charged with embezzlement of Government money, took place on Thursday, before Mr. Anna Gopal Kotwal, who examined a karkoon of the Subordinate Judge's Court of Pen and others for the prosecution and postponed the case until to-morrow.

Husen, a step-son of one of the contractors, Municipal Market, was arrested by the police for stealing Rs. 25 and several other things from his father's house, on Thursday last. He will be placed before the Huzur Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate of Thana for trial as soon as the police enquiry has been completed.

Thefts were committed at Thana during the last week. Watches and other sundry articles were stolen from the bungalows of the Superintendent of Police and the Vicar of Thana. Enquiry is being made by the police to trace the culprits.

Forty-three cents of rain fell here on Friday, fifty-one cents yesterday and fifty cents to-day. Total fall to Sunday, August 26, sixty-seven inches and three cents. Total fall to same date last year, 1899, thirty-seven inches and thirty-one cents. Twenty-two inches and fifty-two cents rain fell in Shapoor (inland taluka) and six inches and sixty-five cents in Dhanoo (coast taluka) during last week in this district. The prices of staple food-grains have lately risen in Thana.

Four births (three males and one female) and thirty-one deaths (including ten from cholera) were registered in the town of Thana and there were three cases of plague in Pipalpada and one death in Tembhi during the past week. Forty-three deaths were recorded in Coorla in this Taluka during the same period.

ANSWERING a correspondent who suggested making Ritualism a test question at the coming General Election, the Bishop of London says that "anything that resembles persecution provokes resistance, gives undue importance to the opinions attacked, and creates popular sympathy with those who seem to suffer for conscience sake. The way to deal with erroneous opinions is to drag them to light, to force them to state themselves definitely, and so prove their scanty basis. The legislation to try for is, I think, the formation of a Representative Synod of the Church, including the laity. The formation of such a body would pit the undoubted opinion of the Church against individual eccentricity."

THE SIMLA SEASON.

A QUIET WEEK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 23.

THE past week has been a quiet one. The mourning for the late Duke of Edinburgh has put a stop to most of the gaieties, and the heavy rain has made functions of any kind almost impossible. To-night the general mourning ends and the dance given by the Maharani of Cooch Behar, at Kennedy House, has accordingly been fixed for this evening. Court mourning, however, goes on until 13th September, and almost immediately after that date the Viceroy and Lady Curzon leave Simla for a short visit to Dalhousie and Chamba. There will, therefore, be no functions at Viceregal Lodge until October. The next dance there is fixed for 4th October, while Lady Curzon's annual children's party, which is always much looked forward to by the little folk of the station, takes place on 5th October. The Lieutenant-Governor will not improbably be away on tour in the interior, part of next month, and as Lady Young's health has, I am sorry to say, not been as strong of late has her friends could have wished, there will necessarily be less going on at ever hospitable Barnes Court than usual.

The autumn races, too, have fallen through this year, and though the Durand Football Tournament takes place as usual, it will suffer, like everything else, from the absence of so many corps on active service. The Picture Exhibition is still open, and to-morrow is the first night of "Lord and Lady Algy," which the Simla Amateur Dramatic Club are putting on the boards, with praiseworthy energy. A successful concert given yesterday, by the Philharmonic Society is also amongst the events I have to chronicle. Lady Curzon was amongst those present at it, and a pleasant programme was gone through. I should notice especially in it the vocal quintette, "The Long Day closes," without accompaniment, sung with much expression by Mrs. Clogstoun, Miss Hoseason, Captain Hanmer and Messrs. Tollington and Braithwaite. Mrs. Hamilton's violin solo was also good, while Mrs. Clogstoun, Captain Sandford and Mr. McMahon all obtained encores.

Of more serious matters there has been plenty to occupy our attention. Events in China have naturally loomed largest, and very real enthusiasm has been evoked here by the great success achieved by General Gaselee and the little Indian force under him, in connection with the relief of Peking. In Simla, as no doubt also in every other part of the British Empire, people breathed more freely on the arrival of the good news of the Legations having been relieved and of the inmates, who have held out so gallantly, having after all been saved from the nameless horrors of massacre at the hands of a Chinese mob. But for the speedy despatch of the troops from India, and for the dogged perseverance and resourceful energy of their Commander, matters would, in all human probability, have terminated very differently. How widely this is realised is shown by the congratulations which have been pouring in from all sides, even Lord Roberts, in the midst of his own operations, finding time to send to his old command an expression of the gratification of the army in South Africa at what has been accomplished in China by their comrades of the Indian Contingent.

The continuance of the rains over so large an area of Upper India, during the past week, has done much to relieve the great anxiety that has been felt here in connection with the crops. With the cotton germinating as it now is in Guzarat, and grass springing up in the worst stricken of the Punjab districts, prospects are infinitely brightened, but another fortnight's rain, at least, will be required to complete the good work that has been begun. A feature of growing seriousness, in this connection, is the extent to which the rainfall of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh—the very granary of India—has been falling behind of late. The Lucknow, Agra and Cawnpore observing stations, for example, have recorded barely half the normal rainfall since 1st June. The position, therefore, is still precarious, though far less gloomy than it was.

An important contribution has just been made here, in the lecture before the United Service Institute, by Mr. Donaldson, to the controversy of the boilers which is now raging at Home. Though India has little to do with the building of British battle-ships, she has the most vital interest in their efficiency. If it be the case, therefore, as there would appear to be only too good reason to fear, that a type of boiler has been adopted in the larger British cruisers and battle-ships, which is less reliable than what is being put into the corresponding vessels of Continental Powers, attention cannot be too forcibly directed to the matter while there is still time to put it right. The arguments, therefore, which Mr. Donaldson brings forward in favour of the small-water-tube or Thorneycroft boiler, already in use in British torpedo boats, as against the large-water-tube or Belleville boiler, in use in the larger vessels of the British Navy, will have to be very completely answered. At present the position seems to be this. German and American experts, after carefully comparing the merits of the two boilers, have decided in favour of the small water-tube alike for their torpedo boats and battle-ships. England, on the other hand, has hitherto elected to stick to the Belleville for her larger vessels. It remains to be seen if it be in consequence of this decision that there have been so many break-downs of late of the kind that kept the "Highflyer" from taking up her duties as the flagship of the Indian station.

The text of the telegrams which have recently passed between Mr. Ward, Post-Master General, New Zealand, and Mr. Fanshawe, Director-General of the Indian Post Office, in connection with the adoption by New Zealand of Imperial Penny Postage, is interesting as showing the spirit in which this great reform has been adopted. It should be noticed that the last report of the New Zealand Post Office shows the introduction of the change will cost New Zealand from sixty to seventy thousand pounds sterling annually. The Post-Master General, New Zealand, cabled:—"New Zealand introduces universal penny postage 1st January, befitting commemoration new century; confident your reciprocating. I send greetings on forging another link in chain of Empire." The reply from the Director-General, Indian Post Office, ran:—"Hearty congratulations on New Zealand joining Imperial Penny Postage. India fully prepared reciprocate. No link more enduring than cheapened communication by post."

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *VS.* ROYAL ARTILLERY.

YESTERDAY evening a match between these teams was played on the Cooperage before a large attendance of spectators. Though the Artillery played a stubborn game they are yet no match for the smart Gymkhana combination. In the first half Thornton scrambled over and scored a try, which Vines converted, and in the second period tries were scored by Cadell and Cole. Cole's effort was improved by Vines who added the major points. The whole of the Gymkhana team worked hard and in a smart back division Reid shone particularly. Ross as full-back having little call to immediately defend his charge played what may be described as a good three-quarters game. At the close the score was—Gymkhana, 2 goals 1 try (13 pts.); Artillery, nil.

MILITARY NEWS.

STAFF-SERGEANT CHARLES WHITLEY, Commissariat-Transport Department, who was tried by a District Court-Martial at Quetta last month, and for whom Mr. Grey, barrister-at-law, appeared, has been sentenced to be reduced to the ranks, the sentence having been confirmed by the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Bombay Forces.—The Sind and Baluchistan Rifle Association annual matches commence here on 1st October and conclude on the 9th.

Lieutenant-Colonels J. C. Fullerton, G. Bomford, G. S. A. Ranking and R. D. Murray, I.M.S., Bengal, are advanced to higher position of their rank, vice Lieutenant-Colonels Roe, Joubert, Deane and Bookey, respectively.

It has been decided to place the officers of the Waziristan Militia on the same footing as regards furlough and leave as those serving with the Kurram Militia and other transfrontier corps.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Office, the Hon. Mr. C. T. Burke presiding.

AN INCONVENIENT ARRANGEMENT.

A new change was made yesterday in the arrangements of the meeting-room, by which the reporters' table was carried further back from its original position and a row of seats was interposed for the accommodation of members. This caused a great deal of inconvenience to the representatives of the press, who found it extremely difficult to follow the speakers with accuracy.

INSANITARY HOUSES.

The Corporation considered report of the committee on advancing loans to poor houses-owners for the improvement of their insanitary houses under the Epidemic Diseases Act.

Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thakersy moved that the report be approved and adopted and that the President be requested to address Government in accordance therewith.

Mr. Lund seconded the proposition.

Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola proposed and Dr. De Monte seconded an amendment that the report be recorded.

Dr. Viegas moved a second amendment for postponing the consideration of the report, as well as another report on the subject of drawing up a representation to Government regarding improvements of insanitary houses under the Epidemic Diseases Act, until the next monthly meeting of the Corporation.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta seconded the amendment, which was agreed to.

THE LATE MR. SMITH.

The Commissioner's letter to the Corporation regarding the death of Mr. T. W. Smith, Special Drainage Engineer, was considered.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna proposed that the Corporation placed on record their sense of the loss suffered by the Municipality by the death of their zealous and able officer, Mr. Smith, who served the Corporation in his important post for nearly quarter of a century.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta, in seconding the proposition, said Mr. Smith was one of the most valued officers of the Corporation, and did his work in an unostentatious manner and with great zeal and ability.

The proposition was carried.

ABOLITION OF A POST.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta, in accordance with a notice, moved that the Corporation think that the post of Special Drainage Engineer should now be abolished, and that the work should revert to the Department of the Executive Engineer, who should be given the assistance of an additional Deputy or Assistant to carry it on, and (2) that the Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation what assistance he required for the carrying out of the additional work."

Mr. R. K. Cama seconded the proposition, which was adopted.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC

The Commissioner's report regarding the measures adopted for the suppression of the cholera epidemic having been laid before the meeting,

The Hon. Mr. Mehta moved that the report be adopted. He remarked that in view of the fact that the cholera epidemic was largely prevailing with great intensity it was desirable that the Commissioner should submit a further report explaining how it was that the epidemic, which usually subsided after a time, continued without any abatement.

The proposition was carried.

GAS-LIGHT.

Dr. N. N. Katrak, in accordance with notice moved "that the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be drawn to the letter, signed 'F. W. Bickel' and headed 'Bad Gas,' in the *Times of India* of the 7th July, 1900, and he be requested to report how far the complaint made therein and other complaints which have been made elsewhere as to dimness of gas-light are correct; and further to report to what cause such dimness is due, and whether 'inferior' or cheaper gas is being used, and if so, whether a reduction of rates has been obtained in accordance with para. 3 of Corporation Resolution, No. 981, dated the 22nd April, 1895, and in any case, whether any penalty has been enforced. (2.) That the Commissioner be further requested to take the necessary steps to secure that the street gas-lights in the City should be of proper brilliancy."

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha remarked that the supervision of the officers of the Gas Company was not what it ought to be. His experience was that whenever complaints were made in the press of dimness of light in the streets, the Company aroused itself and improved the lights for a time only. He was of opinion that there was no chance of effecting an improvement in this direction, as long as there existed a monopoly. The only remedy was to municipalise the gas.

The proposition was agreed to.

OFFENSIVE SMELLS IN STREETS.

On the motion of Dr. K. E. Dadachanji it was resolved "that in view of the statement made by the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage Department, in his letter No. D-2556, dated 8th June, 1900, to the Commissioner, to the effect that the offensive smells in the Fort are due more to defects in house drainage fitments than to the state of sewers, the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report (a) Whether there is any special staff in each wards where house-connections have been made, for the examination and testing of connections between sewers and houses at fixed intervals, (b) if not, whether any and what special staff he proposes to employ for the purpose."

THE TRAMWAY COMPANY.

Mr. S. D. Khote moved that the committees appointed to consider papers regarding the supply of electric light and power, and of driving the tramway by electricity, be requested to expedite their reports.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta opposed the proposition. He said no good purpose would be served by pressing the committee to expedite its report, as the questions involved were of grave character, and required mature consideration. If the Corporation wanted a report which had any practical value ample time should be given to the committee to go thoroughly into the subject.

Mr. Wacha assured the Corporation that the delay had occurred through no fault of the committee. It had to consider questions which required greater information than at its disposal to come to any definite conclusion.

Mr. Unwalla was for obtaining an interim report on the subject. He said the public took a great interest in the question, and it was due to them that they should be informed of what was being done in the matter.

The Commissioner explained the difficulties which the committee had to face in prosecuting its inquiries and said that under the existing circumstances it was impossible for that body to submit a report.

After this explanation Mr. Khote withdrew his proposition.

This concluded the business before the meeting.

ACCIDENT TO H. M. S. POMONE.

H. M. S. POMONE, of the East India Squadron, is now steaming up to Bombay from Mauritius for repairs. It is reported that she has broken a crank shaft and can only use one of her engines.

Commander Nicholson, of H. M. S. Cossack, left Bombay for England by Saturday's mail invalided.

THE G. I. P. R. FINE FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Company's administration having come to a close, it would be very interesting to the subordinate staffs to learn what the Agent and Directors purpose doing with the balance of the Fine Fund! The donation of a lakh from this source to the Provident Fund has been hailed with much satisfaction, but there is one matter with reference to it which causes some anxiety (viz., the donation is said to be divisible among the old servants), whether officials are included? If such is intended it would practically deprive the actual contributors to the fund of a very appreciable sum, the lion's share of the donation being absorbed by the officials. This arrangement would be unfair, as the latter never give a fraction to it, the contributors being the subordinate staff and menials. Some anxiety also exists as to the disposal of the balance of the fund, about 75,000, the general opinion is that it be similarly donated for the benefit of the subordinate contributors to the Provident Fund. This would be a graceful act and mark the company's appreciation of the services of these ranks.

Would it be asking too much of the manager of the fund, to be taken into his confidence on the decision in these matters.—Yours, &c.,

ONE INTERESTED.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

POONA, AUG. 25.

AT the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council on Saturday,

MR. MONTEATH.

The Hon. Mr. Monteath, in replying on the debate, said:—I desire in the first place to acknowledge the courteous and considerate manner in which the measures for which the Departments with which I am connected are responsible are criticised. We have indeed been subjected to severe condemnation in respect of some of our work by two or three Hon. Members, and I think I shall be able to show that that condemnation is based on ignorance rather than on knowledge—or at least on very partial knowledge and on ignorance of circumstances which render it entirely inapplicable, but it was accompanied by an evident desire to do justice to the intentions of Government and their officers. I am sure that in this my first attempt as a rejoinder to speeches of past masters in oratory I shall have the indulgence of the Council, which will make allowance for shortcomings due to inexperience. I have to thank the Hon. Mr. Desai for taking a good deal of the burden off my shoulders. Also before going further I desire to acknowledge on behalf of Government the generous recognition by almost all of the Hon. Members who have spoken of the untiring devotion with which our officers have laboured in circumstances of very great difficulty to give all possible relief to those in need of it, and I fully endorse the special commendation of the Hon'ble Mr. Lely, whose services to Government and to the province with which he has been connected throughout his long service in this time of trouble have been invaluable. I also associate myself with the Hon. Mr. Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Desai in their acknowledgment of the zeal and self-sacrifice with which missionaries of all denominations have assisted in the saving of life and alleviation of suffering. It will be convenient, I think, if I deal first with some matters of detail to which Hon. Members have referred and then take up the questions of more general importance on which several Hon. Members have touched.

The Hon. the Chief of Ichal Karanji has referred to delay in the disposal of applications for assistance in the recovery of revenue and rent due to inamdars by their tenants. As I have stated in reply to a question we are inquiring whether any special arrangement can be made to have the applications dealt with more rapidly. But I am aware that the volume of this work is enormous and I am afraid the fact indicates that the relations between the inamdars and their tenants are not very satisfactory. Government have expressed their willingness to grant more freely Commissions under section 88 of the Land Revenue Code (a) and (c) to inamdars whose villages have been made subject to Survey Settlement and to whom such powers can properly be delegated, but little advantage has been taken of the offer. Unless a Survey Settlement has been introduced, disputes as to the rates are sure to arise, and delays are inevitable unless the parties are in most cases referred to the Civil Courts on account of the questions being complicated. As regards the primary responsibility of the principal inamdars for quit-rent due from sharers to which the Hon. Member refers, I fear nothing can be done without a change in the law but on this subject also inquiry will be made. I am not aware of the facts with regard to the cultivation of melons in the river-bed of an inam village in Ahmednagar. I apprehend the order referred to by the Hon'ble Member was issued on sanitary grounds. There will be no interference unless the cultivation is a source of danger to public health. The Council and the Hon. Member himself, will, I think, recognize that in our present financial condition there will be little advantage in discussing the questions of special education for Sirdars, loans to indebted Sirdars, and a Deccan Encumbered Estates Act. I am afraid that I must make much the same remark with regard to the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola's request for the consideration of the question of a contribution from Government for the provision of more healthful school-buildings in Bombay, however, much we may sympathize with the object, but I feel bound to say that a wealthy city like Bombay should not in my opinion have the first claim on us when we have money to spare. It is true it has suffered much in the past few years, but not proportionately more than the rest of the Presidency, in comparison with which its wealth is still great.

The Hon. Mr. Ghatre will hardly expect me to discuss on the spur of the moment the value of the work done by the Agricultural Department, his view on which is, I think, somewhat irregular. I was under the impression that the question of grazing fees had been satisfactorily settled, but my knowledge of the subject is not of very recent date. The subject of plague-charges has been continuously under some discussion for some years past, and I am not in a position at present to say anything definite on the subject. I think that the improvements which are due to takavi advances are so obvious that the special records advocated by the Hon. Mr. Chatre can scarcely be needed. The question raised by the Hon. Mr. Desai as to the protection of the property of persons who go into huts on the evacuation of their houses owing to plague is one of importance and I will inquire what can be done in the matter. I apprehend that the question is mainly one for the police and I know that some Superintendents of police take charge of property of people who leave their houses.

I need not follow the Hon. Mr. Petit into the vexed subject of agricultural banks, but I may point out to him that the system of takavi advances which is gradually increasing in popularity answers a large part of the purpose, and it is doubtful whether for a long time to come Government will be able or indeed whether it will be desirable for it to do much more in the direction of taking the place of creditor to the ryots.

My Hon. friend Mr. Mehta is not satisfied with the reason which the Government of India has assigned for not placing to our credit the capital we expended on the Hyderabad-Umarkot Railway. With every desire to claim every rupee there is any chance of our being likely to get, I feel bound to admit that the reason assigned seems a fairly sufficient one. They have to bear our deficits; we hope that when our troubles are over they will start us with a balance. We can scarcely expect them to credit us with sixteen lakhs besides. If we had had the money instead of the railway, we should have had to spend it before they came to our aid.

We do our best to get sufficient assignments and we shall be very glad of the Hon. Member's sympathy and aid when we come to another struggle. But in pointing to figures indicating that the assignments are not sufficient in the existing contract, I think he has overlooked the fact that they consist mainly of shares of revenue and that our calamities have brought on us not only heavy expenditure but much loss of revenue. The existence of surpluses is now a matter of ancient history, but perhaps we may have them again in the not very distant future, and it may be worth while to point out that we could not have appropriated them to recurring expenditure, such as improvement of the Police. An increase in the permanent rate of expenditure can be met only by an increase in the annual income or by economy in the annual expenditure. Of course the surpluses might have been avoided by additions to recurring charges, but we cannot make any large increase of such charges without the sanction of higher authority.

I cannot follow the Hon. Member in his argument that the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act is responsible for general over-assessment. He knows the state of the case better than I do and I speak with diffidence on the subject but my impression is that the Courts have never asserted a right to jurisdiction unless there was some question of a limit fixed by some Sanad or other act of Government or by rule or prescription. I think that there is nothing in Sir Michael Westropp's judgment in the Kanara Land Case, with which I used to be familiar, to support the view that the Courts should have any general power of deciding on the propriety of rates of assessment, and in the Kabilpur case to which the Hon. Member referred that learned Chief Justice with some warmth repudiated the idea that any such jurisdiction had ever been claimed. Another eminent legal authority, Sir Richard Couch, warmly supported the Bill. However there was, I believe, some doubt on the point and apprehension that great administrative inconvenience might result from the interference of Courts in matters of ordinary assessment, and clearly if everybody dissatisfied with the rates applied to his land, as naturally everybody whose assessment is raised would appeal to the Court, there would be a hopeless impasse. Practically the action of the Courts could never have had any effect on the general pitch of assessment.

But what evidence is there of over assessment? There is little doubt that the land is getting into the hands of capitalists to a greater and greater extent every year. But what does that prove? Do Hon. Members suppose that astute people whether merchants and money-lenders or the more thrifty agriculturists will invest their capital in land which has little value owing to excessive assessment? There could be no better proof than this accumulation of land in the hands of the intelligent capitalists that the assessment is generally light. I should like to put another question to the Hon. Members. If indebtedness is the result of heavy assessment, why does it prevail as largely or, as I believe in many places it does, more largely amongst inamdars who pay no assessment or only fixed quit-rents, and amongst Talukdars, Mehwasdars and others who pay but a moderate share of the total assessment than among ordinary occupants? The Hon. the Chief of Ichal Karanji thinks an Encumbered Estate Act is needed to bolster up the inamdars of the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country; as Talukdars and others have been bolstered up in Guzerat. There are few of these Talukdars who have not had to be supported by the State through this year of distress, and yet when their estates are managed by the Talukdari Settlement Officer it is seen how well of they might be with a little thrift. The truth is, as the Hon. Mr. Desai has said, that the mass of the people are so improvident that they will borrow up to the full value of their property, whatever it may be, and the greater will be the amount of indebtedness and the Hon. Mr. Charles Ollivant has given us from his experience some apt illustrations of the facts. No doubt some of the poorer lands may be over-assessed, and some have deteriorated since the assessment was fixed. Steps have been taken and will be taken to reduce assessments which are found to be too high, but I don't think any reasonable person will accept the view that capitalists are likely to go on investing their money in too highly assessed land. The bulk of the people would probably have been better off if the full economic rent had been exacted. It is owing to the lightness of the assessment with fixity of tenure and power of transfer that many have been brought down from the position of occupants to that of rack-rented tenants often almost to that of serfs, if the Hon. Mr. Mehta will allow me to use a word he thinks too strong. They got valuable property which gave them the power of borrowing and through their improvidence they could not keep it from slipping out of their hands into the hands of more thrifty people who coveted it.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh has not attempted here to adduce any evidence of general over-assessment, but in a speech before the Provincial Conference at Satara he endeavoured to show by the record of crop experiments that the assessment is excessive in Guzerat. He selected cases where the incidence on the crop exceeded 20 per cent. Now, Sir, in the most striking cases—17—the incidence was calculated upon the value of either a single crop in a mixture of crops or of a subsidiary crop grown before the sowing or after the harvesting of the main crop. In six of the cases the crops chosen for the experiment were fallow crops grown to rest the soil. In eight cases the incident was calculated on the crop of the year, but the poor out-turn was due to an unfavourable season in the locality where the experiments were made, the highest incidence in these cases being 36 per cent. These essential facts were stated in the reports from which he took his figures and he did not mention one of them. In my estimation, Sir, that is not playing the game. I do not for a moment suppose that the Hon. Member would deliberately misrepresent the facts. But he had a pre-conceived theory and he jumped at figures which seemed to support it but was blind to the explanations which showed that the experiments gave no real indication of high assessment.

Several Hon. Members, and in particular the Hon. Mr. Gokhale and Hon. Mr. Parekh have repeated general allegations of the use of oppressive measures in the collection of the revenue, but they have not furnished one iota of evidence on the subject. I apprehend that the Hon. Mr. Parekh's statements on the subject are based on the letters of "Gujarati," and although in view of the papers we have laid on the table I should scarcely have expected him to pin his faith any longer to that authority he does not seem to have any better to go on; at least he tells us of none. Much information bearing on the point has been called for. We have done our best to furnish it; we have used the telegraph freely and have required District Officers to spend on the collection of figures time which would perhaps have more usefully employed in supervising relief measures. We have kept back no facts which it was possible for us to ascertain in time. For my part, Sir I have no apprehension that the reasonable section of the public will find in the papers we have laid on the table any indication that coercion has been used to an appreciable extent where it should not have been, and the opinion of the unreasonable is of no consequence. As might have been expected there have been unearthed a few cases in which village officers have done foolish things, but mistakes have been rectified as soon as they came to light, and people whose object is to do the public or any member of the public a service and not merely to attempt to discredit the administration would effect it better by giving information to the District Officers or to Government than by putting these individual mistakes forward as samples of what is generally done. We have been getting frequent periodical reports from the Collectors of all famine districts. Wherever there has been any indication of a considerable use of coercive measures, we have inquired whether the Collectors were satisfied that they were restricted to people who were well able to pay their dues and were contumaciously withholding them and the reply has invariably been in the affirmative Hon. Members will not blame us for accepting the testimony of our officers in preference to the allegations of anonymous correspondents of newspapers. District Officers, Sir, are universally in sympathy with the cultivator and do all in their power to save him from getting into the clutches or more firmly into the clutches of money-lenders. Nothing would be more repugnant to them than to force him to borrow for the purpose of paying his assessment.

I have no doubt that in the Deccan districts the recovery of a large share of the revenue is easy because much of the land is really in the hands of money-lenders or other capitalists who are much afraid of losing any part of what they hold, whether they are registered as occupants or not. Many who have actually purchased the land preferred for reasons of their own not to have their names entered as occupants, and others who are mortgagees in possession are as really the occupants as any others. Indeed under the existing law they can and do get assistance to recover their rents from the registered occupants and they are shown in the accounts as paying the assessment on behalf of the registered occupants. An ingenious argument has been used and is adopted by the Hon. Mr. Parekh that if the assessment is recovered from the mortgagees it is added to the debt of the registered occupant, and the latter is thus virtually forced to borrow. But as I have said the nominal mortgagor is now a mere tenant and cannot be affected one way or other by the payment of the assessment by the mortgagee in a year of famine, as in other years. The Hon. Mr. Gokhale states that an order was issued by the Collector of Khandesh that the assessment should be levied from even mortgagees without possession and that a person should not be held to be forced to borrow unless he thereby becomes hopelessly indebted. I have no knowledge of any such order, but the orders of Government are sufficiently clear. The Hon. Mr. Parekh also says that revenue is collected from mortgagees who are not in possession. As I understand the law measures cannot be taken against the mortgagees who are not in possession, and I don't see how the Government Officers can generally know anything about them, if they have been previously paying the assessment, that would imply possession.

I understand that in many parts of Guzerat the cultivators are as deeply in debt as in the Deccan or even more so. It has been said that most of the Kaliparaj people are mere slaves of the sowkars and I have heard it said that in some parts of Broach as many as 80 per cent. of the cultivators are deeply in debt. But apparently many of the capitalist landholders in Guzerat do not recognize their obligations either to pay the Government dues or to support in a year of famine the people who are really their serfs. That is the probable explanation of the altogether unexpectedly great extent of distress in that province. It is impossible to believe that all the profits of cultivating fertile land in past years, the proceeds of the sale of cotton and other valuable export crops, have all disappeared in one year. But the wealth is accumulated in the hands of comparatively few, many of whom not only stand aside while those ordinarily dependent on them are supported by the State but endeavour to evade the payment of their public dues. The contention that it is not possible for Government Officers to deal with individuals and to distinguish between those who can pay without difficulty and those who cannot, is no doubt very palatable to such people. Our system, Sir, may be good or bad, but it is the growth of centuries, and cannot be changed without almost a revolution, and it is an essential part of it to deal with individuals. There are in every village or almost every village people who are well known to have in hand the means to pay their assessment and people who are known not to have such means or about whom there is reasonable doubt. The former are not going to get the benefit of a concession which they do not need through trailing across the path the red herring of difficulty in distinguishing. We cannot abandon all the revenue and those who have the means must learn that they are under as strong an obligation to discharge their dues to the State as to pay their private debts. The Hon. Mr. Parekh indeed contends that the large land-holder is entitled to more sympathy than the small, and he apparently advocates a clean sweep of the revenue. If he will tell us how in such circumstances the Government is to be carried on it would be to the point. The Hon. Mr. Gokhale urges that proportions of revenue to be suspended and remitted should be fixed for the several localities according to outturn of crop. Where you have village communities or even large zamindars who could be trusted to apportion equitably the relief given amongst the occupancy and other tenants, that may be a practicable system. Where there is no body between Government and the individual occupants it is not the inexpendiency and harship of exacting from those who have not the means in hand a share of the assessment would be less in degree only than that of exacting the whole, while there is no more reason for relieving those who have ample means from paying a share of their dues than for letting them keep back the whole.

It is said that there would be no great public disadvantage in suspending for a year the collection of all the land revenue where there has been an extensive failure of crops. Does anybody suppose that people who are now contumaciously withholding their assessment will pay double next season without any trouble? It is not suspension that they are fighting for; it is remission and the sooner they learn that they will not escape from meeting their obligations to the State the better.

Reference is made in the Financial Statement to the fact that in dealing with the arrears of last famine backwardness in paying has been found mainly amongst the comparatively prosperous. Hon. Members will find in the papers laid on the table ample proof that there has been no change in that respect. A larger share of the revenue has been collected in the Panch Mahals with virtually no coercion, than in any other seriously affected district in Guzerat. Complaints of oppression come mainly from the Ankleswar Taluka (including the Hansot Mahal) of Broach, where I understand there are a good many wealthy landholders and crops were reaped, which if comparatively a small in quantity were of abnormal value. There could be no stronger disproof of the contention that general undue coercion has been used in the Broach District than the fact that less than 19 per cent. of the revenue has been collected. The immediate result of the measures taken in Kaira shows the class of people with whom the District Officers had to deal. The assessment was forthcoming at once when it was seen that opposition would not be successful. Similarly in the Deccan it is only in fertile tracts, where capitalist landholders are numerous that trouble has been experienced. Elsewhere so much of the revenue as it was considered expedient to collect has been collected without difficulty, cases of forfeiture or distraint being exceedingly rare.

As regards the remissions I can only repeat what is stated in the Financial Statement. We practically apply the same principle in the case of remissions as in the case of suspensions, but we cannot apply it until we see what the harvests are. As a rule the assessment is but a small fraction of a good crop.

Coming to the criticism of our famine measures I notice that the Hon. Mr. Gokhale follows the lead of a gentleman who, without having set foot in India before and without a knowledge of a word of the language thought of three weeks' peregrination qualified him to sit in judgment on every detail of our management. Like that eminent person the Hon. Member accuses us of too strict adherence to the Code, and generally of rigidity, which is a favourite word at present. Now, Sir, I humbly think that when Commissions are appointed at great expense to ascertain the best methods and the principles advocated by them are embodied in a Code the first duty in famine administration is not to abandon those principles but to put them into practice. If it is meant that we have adhered to principles after we found them unsuitable, that is not the case. The Hon. Mr. Parekh states that we have applied to Bhils provisions which are suitable only for persons accustomed to regular labour and required them to perform the same task. We have endeavoured from the beginning to have applied to Bhils the recommendations of the late Famine Commission regarding aboriginal tribes, but when you have people scattered throughout a whole district in huts apart from each other the tasking cannot be done. If there is one thing which we insisted on more than another it is that tasks should be made proportionate to the capabilities of the workers. I am not sure that I caught exactly what the hon. member said about a reduction in Khandesh, but I apprehend he is referring to the introduction of a penal wage, 25 per cent. below the Code minimum. I need not justify here what has been found necessary all over India by officers habitually supervising relief-workers and what has been held to be unnecessary only by casual visitors to works. But I have to point out to the hon. member that the Bhils in Khandesh, among whom alone in that District there was any excessive mortality, apart from cholera, were entirely exempted almost from the first from the penal wage and that they were allowed full wages for about half the ordinary tasks. He tells us that what was effected in Khandesh by a reduction of wage was effected in the Panch Mahals by fines. I don't think the word "fines" very appropriate. We fix a minimum wage to prevent people from rapidly falling into a reduced condition and within the maximum and the minimum we try to pay according to work done. In the Panch Mahals the system was one of pure piece work up to the end of March. In the early part of the year the aboriginal tribes were living largely on the flesh of animals which died or were killed by them, and it was considered by the local officers that a system under which they could get pay when they chose to work and most did work in a very desultory way was best suited them, and that if there was a minimum wage they would do no work at all. This last view has been pretty well corroborated by experience since the Code system was applied, but owing to the high mortality deductions from the maximum wages earnable have been absolutely insignificant. I don't think that in that district they have ever been materially above 3 per cent. and the highest I notice in any Guzerat district is 7 1-2 per cent. I may observe here with reference to Mr. Gokhale's remarks about excessive fining in Satara that a system of pure payment by results has prevailed there throughout, as the district was held to be not severely affected, and that the mortality apart from cholera has been normal and the general condition of the people most satisfactory.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh attributes much to a new scale of fines. There has been no new scale of fines. In the early stages of the famine the deductions were made by the several officers according to their own judgment. In March it was considered advisable to lay down a general rule as to the way in which the deductions for short work should be calculated. At that time there was no order issued by Government that fining should be strictly enforced as supposed by the hon. member. In the same month there was applied experimentally in the tract of the Broach district north of the Nerbudda reduced scale of wages. The number of works there was so large that on the assumption of their being equi-distant the greatest distance any body would have to go to a work would be little over four miles. Experience in every part of India has shown that if people can get employed close to their homes many who do not need relief will apply for it, and it is in accordance with the recommendation of the Famine Commission to reduce the wage in such circumstances. It is quite true that throughout Guzerat many people should have gone to works at an earlier stage then they did, and that their refusal to accept employment on the works is a probable cause of part of the increased mortality. But that fact is not incompatible with the view that many who had no need of relief were employed, and it was indeed known that considerable numbers of Bohora cultivators who would not possibly have been in distress were on the works. The scale of wages applied was the same as was in force throughout the famine of 1897 in Bengal, where as in Broach practically only village tank work was available. At the same time works of public utility—irrigation works—at which the full code wages could be earned were opened south of the Nerbudda, and it was enjoined that every effort should be made to induce those in need of the code wages to go there. For reasons which I need not discuss the experiment failed and it was discontinued after about seven weeks' trial. The Hon. Mr. Parekh says that it caused an appalling mortality. Now he ought to know for I told him myself that it was followed by a marked decline in the death rate, and this is another instance of his ignoring facts which do not fit in with his preconceived theories. The reduced scale was not introduced till about the middle of March and it could not possibly have had any effect on the mortality before the end of that month. But the mortality on works in April was little over two-thirds of that in March, and the mortality throughout the district was also materially lower, as the figures which have been supplied to the hon. member show. The explanation, no doubt, is that many foreigners amongst whom the mortality is highest left the works and the district on the reduction of the wage.

The hon. member also accuses us of delay in opening poor houses in Khandesh and the Panch Mahals. I admit that there was some delay owing to some misunderstanding in West Khandesh, but the poor houses there were mainly needed for an influx of Bhils from petty Native States; the reports as to the condition of the Bhils in our own territory were favourable. Poor houses were opened in the Panch Mahals in February when distress was not even very apparent, but people have to be forced to come to them, and when they are there they use every devise they can to get away.

I cannot follow the Hon. Mr. Gokhale into his detailed comparison of the relief given by us with that given in the Central Provinces. But it has been given in Guzerat as liberally as it has ever been given in any Province in any previous famine except perhaps in Bengal in 1874. The standard of expenditure, including incidental charges fixed by the Commission of Mr. James Lyall is Rs. 94 per 1,000 units, our expenditure up to end of May, works out for the whole Presidency to Rs. 96-4; in Guzerat alone it was Rs. 106-4. From the nature of things the works have been unusually numerous and comparatively near the homes of the people. The workers, as already stated, have earned wages little below the maximum and I will ask the Hon. Mr. Parekh particularly to note this fact—there has been no deterioration in the condition of people who have stayed on the works. No doubt many fell into a bad state in the villages from pure determination not to accept relief on the only condition on which it can reasonably be given to able-bodied people. They had eventually to be saved as far as was possible by gratuitous relief and such relief is now as I have before said been given on a scale which was never before contemplated, although it is now exceeded in the Central Provinces. We have for a considerable time had an European or other Gazetted Officer in charge of every taluka in the badly affected districts, and officers of the grade of Mamlatdar or Aval Karkun are in charge of sub-divisions of talukas. Nothing more in reason could be done to see that relief reaches everybody in need of it and yet as I have said there is no great diminution of mortality. In the Deccan relief has generally been given on the same lines as in 1896-97 and now as then it has been quite successful. Mortality amongst the Bhils in West Khandesh is due to causes to which I have already referred, and there has been in places on the Nizam's frontier a high death-rate owing to immigration, while cholera has claimed many victims, but there has been no indication whatever of inadequacy of relief.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh and the Hon. Mr. Gokhale include among our delinquencies the concentration of people on large works. The accusation, whatever it may be worth, cannot very appropriately be made with regard to Guzerat where on an average the longest distance any person has had to go to a work is about six miles. However, I admit that it is our policy to concentrate as far as is reasonably practicable, although we have never as has been represented hereof as many as 30,000 on works, or even on any work. We have the support of Mr. James Lyall's Commission in this policy, and it is the only way in which at all adequate supervision can be supplied. We should be glad to employ large numbers on small works near their homes, when the cultivating season is approaching or when cholera breaks out. But we could only do so by practically dispensing with supervision altogether, and gratuitous relief would be less demoralizing than that. The Hon. Mr. Gokhale and the Hon. Mr. Parekh with a fine disregard for actual circumstances ask why what has been done in the N.-W. Provinces and is done in the Central Provinces cannot be done in Bombay. The small works in the N.-W. Provinces were for the benefit of large landholders and in many cases partly carried out at their expense. Their interest in the matter induced them to supply the necessary supervision. I apprehend that the same is the case in the Central Provinces although I cannot speak with confidence on that point. Here we have to depend only on village officers, on whom Hon. Members, are not very ready to rely for other purpose, and these committees who have not been found to be willing to give much attention, whatever it might be worth to the matter. We have practically been unable to obtain any non-official assistance, and it has been necessary to appoint karkuns on small pay. I regret to state that notwithstanding all the supervision we are able to supply on large works somewhat numerous frauds on the Government and on the people have been discovered. I leave it to Hon. Members to judge what the state of the case would be, if we had a million people scattered through the villages under such supervision as I have referred to.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh also thinks Government to blame apparently for a deficiency of wagons for the carriage of grass. They use every means in their power to get all available wagons used for the purpose and I conceive what more could have been done. The Railway Companies could not have foreseen such an emergency and could not import the grass as quickly as it was desired, but I believe it was all eventually utilized and the real injury was caused by the delay. There is no foundation for the statement that Government grass was not pressed in good time.

I have, I hope, dealt with all points of importance referred to by Hon'ble Members, which effect to the Department with which I am connected, but I am notsure, as the Hon. Mr. Gokhale and the Hon. Mr. Parekh read their speeches somewhat rapidly. If I have omitted to explain anything, I can only express my regret. I thank the Hon. Members for the patience with which they have listened to my remarks.

THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency the Governor said: After the very clear and lucid exposition of the Budget which was given by my honourable colleague, and after the very full and detailed reply, which he has given to the criticisms which have been passed upon it, I do not think it will be necessary for me to trouble the Council with more than a minute or two with any remarks. In Mr. Monteath's last sentence he referred to the fact that two hon. members had, he said, read their statements so rapidly that he had been unable entirely to follow them, and that leads me to remark that I find with a great deal of surprise that it is the practice here of some hon. members to read their speeches. I believe the practice in the Viceroy's Council is for hon. members who do not wish to deliver their speeches orally to read the more material portions of them and hand the rest in to appear in due course in print. I cannot help thinking that such a course as that would be of advantage if adopted in this Council, because it is almost impossible to digest the great mass of detailed information which these written statements contain—information which may be and no doubt is of great value—but which, I think, might, with a great saving of time to honourable members of the Council, be handed in to appear in print in due course. I hope, gentlemen will consider that before another Budget meeting takes place. There are only one or two very small points of detail with which, I think, the Hon. Mr. Monteath has not dealt. One is rather personal to myself. The Hon. Mr. Chandavarkar in his speech alluded to a reply that I gave to an address which

THE DECCAN SABHA

did me the honour to present to me, and I noticed afterwards in some of the papers that a hope was expressed that I did not mean by my pointed reference to the state of affairs in the Deccan to imply that I was indifferent to the state of affairs in Gujerat. Certainly no such idea crossed my mind and I merely pointed to the Deccan, because the address was presented to me by a body of gentlemen from the Deccan. I take the deepest interest in the melancholy state of affairs in Gujerat, and as the Hon. Mr. Monteath has said it was a matter of great congratulation to us that these affairs are under the able supervision of our hon. colleague, Mr. Lely. I should also like thoroughly to endorse what has been said by the Hon. Mr. Chandavarkar and many other gentlemen in high praise of the general conduct of our officials throughout this famine, and I also wish to bear my testimony to the great value of the help which missionary bodies have afforded and also express my deep acknowledgments for the generous charity which we have received from people in the United States and elsewhere. With reference to the question which, I think, was put by the Hon. Mr. Mehta—and perhaps I may incidentally congratulate him on my insufficient acquaintance with Rule 5 of the proceedings which enabled him to make some remarks on the Viceroy's Council and the financial policy of the Government of India which ought not to have been permitted in strict obedience to rules of order. He asked a question and I think expressed some regret that this Government did not contemplate appointing a Commission. I would remind him that the Secretary of State in his speech on the Indian Budget said that it was the intention of her Majesty's Government

TO APPOINT A COMMISSION

to enquire into the cause of this famine and no doubt one of the objects of that Commission will incidentally be the Bombay system of assessment. I should also like to associate myself entirely with what my honourable colleague, Sir Chas. Ollivant, has said in reference to the question of the conduct of the police. I am for one firmly determined to do everything in my power to put down the practice of torture where it may be found to exist when used by the police. I agree with my honourable colleague that it is unfair to condemn them as a body for the acts of what I hope will prove to be, only a few amongst them, but any offenders who can be detected shall, as far as in my power, be punished with the utmost severity. There are many other points of interest, for instance, the Hon. Mr. Bomanjee Petit referred to the question of Agricultural Banks, and I think that should such banks be established it might be of very considerable value. I am aware that this particular subject has been receiving some attention at Home, but the difficulty appears to be that the Secretary of State for India, as at present advised, does not see how they could be established or how they could thrive without Government guarantee. That guarantee he does not see his way to securing at present. I am not expert enough to attempt to go into the vexed question of the Bombay land assessment, which has been so keenly and ably debated on both sides, nor indeed do I wish to say more in regard to the question of our famine policy than this. I understand that now that the question of the conduct of the Bombay Government is rather narrowed down to the question of whether they exercised sufficient care to see that their officers enforce the rules which are at present laid down for their guidance in famine matters. I do not understand now that there is no serious complaint as to the orders of Government, the complaints are whether these orders are properly carried out. Well it is for that purpose that I do

MOST EARNESTLY INVITE THE ASSISTANCE

of all the Members of the Council and I may say, especially of native Members of the Council, for instance, the Hon. Mr. Parekh who said in his speech that there is plenty of evidence to show that in some parts of the Presidency instructions of Government were not carried out, and I do invite him most earnestly to furnish us with that plenty of evidence, because I am sure, the Council must feel that the Government must rely on their Collectors and their Commissioners and their officers. We are always anxious if we can get specific information—information which will enable us really to localise the complaints. We are always ready and desirous to institute inquiries, and if it can be proved, or if in any district our officers, either through ignorance or any other reason, are failing to carry out our positive orders that we are desirous to enforce, I can assure members they will not find us backward in enforcing them. I should like to have an opportunity to say one word in regard to the good many strictures that have been passed on this Government over the letter which appeared by their authority in a leading newspaper, saying we could not take notice of anonymous communications. What the Government intended by that was that they could not undertake to institute inquiries unless they had specific information which would enable them to localise these inquiries. We have on more than one occasion endeavoured to inquire into matters which were stated to be matters of common repute, but were unable to trace them. And we felt that in justice to our hard-worked officers we must insist when called upon to make inquiries on being furnished with distinct and specific information as to the exact spot—where these occurrences take place. But we never intended that a paper of repute published a letter from a *bona fide* correspondent and accepting its trustworthiness that such a communication should be treated as an anonymous letter. I am sure I have given instructions before for inquiries to be made when I have seen statements published in prominent vernacular papers to treat them with all possible consideration. I do not think that I need detain the Council any further on the present occasion. I have to thank members for their kindly personal references to myself and the sympathy which they believe I feel for those who are now in a way under my care.

AMENDMENT OF THE BOMBAY CITY LAND REVENUE ACT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Monteath introduced the second reading of a Bill to amend the Bombay City Land Revenue Act 1876. He said: In moving the second reading of Bill No. II. of 1900, a Bill to amend the Bombay City Land Revenue Act of 1876, I shall not have to detain the Council for many minutes. The Bill when first introduced elicited considerable discussion, but the clause to which objection was principally made has been omitted, and some of the others have been amended so as to meet the views of the honourable members who may be said to have represented Bombay land-holders on the Select Committee. As the report of the Select Committee is virtually a unanimous one, I have hopes that the Bill will not now give rise to any material contention. The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla is not quite satisfied with the amended provision which empowers the Collector to require in the case of transfer by assignment a plan drawn and attested by a person of professional competence, but the difference between his view and that of the other members of the Select Committee appears to me very small. However, he has given notice of an amendment on this point and I will say no more about it, until we hear what is precisely his view. The provision that the fee chargeable for a notice shall in no case exceed the amount of the land revenue in respect of which the notice is issued, will I hope go far to meet the objection which was raised to the levy of fees when the land revenue is small. As regards the sections of the Bill which the Select Committee has not thought there was need to alter, I think, practically all has been said that need be said; but it would be superfluous for me to add to the observations made at the previous stage of this Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Rahimtoola moved that in Clause VI lines 10 to 12 for the words "drawn and attested by a person of professional competence in that respect recognised by the Collector," to substitute the words "correctly delineating the boundaries." He said that on the occasion of the first reading of the Bill exception was taken to the proposed amendment in Section 30, which empowered the Collector to demand a plan of the land which is the subject of the transfer or assignment drawn and attested by a person of professional competence in that respect recognised by the Collector. It was apprehended that such provision would create a monopoly and would lead to considerable enhancement in the cost of transfer. To meet the objections raised it was decided to put this clause in Section 31 instead of in Section 30 by which it was left to the discretion of the Collector whether he should demand a plan or do without it. In the Select Committee this clause led to much discussion and a difference of opinion still existed in regard to the agency for the preparation of these plans. He maintained that the selection of persons to prepare the plans should be left to those interested in the transfer. It behoved them to safeguard the interests of the small holders and to enact simply that the plans should correctly delineate the boundaries whether the plans were demanded occasionally or every time. His amendment, if carried, would fully meet the object of Government and do away with the creation of a monopoly and the consequent unnecessary enhancement of the cost of transfer.

On a division the amendment was rejected and the Bill was read a second time.

The President: I now ask that this Bill be read a third time.

The Bill was read a third time and passed.

PORT TRUST AMENDMENT ACT.

Sir Charles Ollivant: I rise to move the first reading of a Bill to further amend the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879. Your Excellency and the Council are aware that the principal item of the revenue of the Municipal Corporation in Bombay depends upon their property tax, and the Council are also aware that the largest property-owners in Bombay are the Trustees of the Port of Bombay in their fiduciary capacity. Now the interests of the Trust have in its infancy been safeguarded by Government so that the liability in respect of municipal taxation should not be too crushing. The minority and the adolescence of the Trust have equally been protected. We have now arrived at the stage when we think that the Trust is no longer entitled to special privileges and concessions. In arriving at that conclusion we have before us the analogy of somewhat similar bodies in England, and we also have to bear in mind that the Municipal Corporation in Bombay has recently been subjected to a very severe strain indeed. The concessions given to the Trust in this respect have by degrees been restricted and the last concession is represented by the Bombay Municipal Act of 1888, under which the Trust are allowed a rebate of one-tenth of the ordinary assessment. The Government now propose not to eliminate that rebate altogether, but to reduce it to one-twentieth, and the reason why that one-twentieth is still maintained is that it is thought advisable that as the Trustees pay their assessment in bulk, and the Municipality is saved the cost of the collection, the allowance of five per cent. should still be retained. I believe the opinion of Government on this point will meet with almost unanimous approval, but I must add that yesterday morning I received a memorial from the Port Trustees on the subject. Owing to circumstances beyond my control it was not in my hands earlier. Before the second reading of this Bill it will be printed and put into the hands of members. I think I am right in saying that the contention of the Trustees in opposing this Bill mainly rests on two grounds. First, that in proposing this measure the Government are without reason changing their minds, and, secondly, that the services rendered to the Trust by the Municipality are without any proportion whatever to the money payment which the Trust has to make to the Municipality. Well, as regards the change of mind I have sufficiently explained the reasons of Government. As regards the other argument I have only to say that the law does not make services rendered a standard of liability. The law makes the standard of liability the annual letting value. It is a very difficult thing indeed to arrive at the annual letting value of complicated properties like Trustees, railway, and mill properties. The subject has been threshed out by the law-courts at home, and there is practically no more difficulty now; it is more lengthy but no more doubtful in the result in arriving at the sum a hypothetical tenant should pay more than what an actual tenant should pay, but if we were once to admit that services rendered should be the measure of the payment, then every householder in Bombay would come forward and would practically say "I am perfectly aware I have the benefit of a water-supply and excellent streets, that the Municipality are doing their duty in the matter of lighting and police, but within the limits of my own domain no municipal services are rendered whatever, and therefore I beg to be excused." If once we were to admit that argument in the case of the Trustees I think we should have to admit it to others, for instance, to the railway properties. In one or two instances within my knowledge the same argument has been advanced in up-country stations, but the Government of India themselves have not recognised it. Of course it may be said that we ought not to proceed upon these hard matter of fact principles, and in the early days of an institution there is a great deal to be said for indulgence, but I have not found hitherto that the Port Trust in other matters prefer to proceed on sentiment. Sentiment does in a large measure regulate the relations between Government and the Corporation at least as far as the Government are concerned, but as regards matters between the Trustees and the Corporation or between the Trustees and Government, my experience is that the Trustees prefer to proceed on strictly business principles. I do not say for one moment that they are wrong in doing so, but if it is so I think there can be no question that the measure now proposed to you should be passed. I believe the Trustees, and again I think they are quite right, say that if some parts of their land are utilised by merchants for trade, by the municipality for some sanitary purpose, whether of Government or police—it is quite immaterial to say what the purpose is—the Trustees know what the value of the land is and that value they ask to be paid. At the same time, I know that the Trustees have not arrived at their present state of prosperity without careful management on their part, and at the same time having regard to the quite exceptional liability that attaches to the municipality the only relation between the two is that of a strict business assessment.

The Bill was read a first time.

The President: The question now is that this Bill be referred to a Select Committee.

The Hon. Mr. Greaves: Your Excellency, the Port Trust Act, which is now before the Council, I think, requires very careful consideration.

The President: I do not know whether you understood me or not; but I put the question that the Bill be read a first time.

The Hon. Mr. Greaves: I did not understand.

The President: It is a question whether it would not be better for objection to the principle of the Bill to come on the second reading.

The Bill was then referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon. Mr. Greaves, Hon. Mr. Mehta, Hon. Mr. Moses, Hon. Mr. Rahimtulla, Hon. Mr. Chandavarkar and Sir Charles Ollivant.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL AMENDMENT ACT.

Sir Charles Ollivant, in introducing a Bill to further amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, said: This Bill which I have now to propose to the Council I believe I may say is non-contentious. The Municipal Corporation of Bombay are now confronted with the very difficult task of finding a new health officer, having bid a tender farewell to the officer lent them by the Government and who has served them, I believe, for twenty-five years. Your Excellency can well imagine what changes have taken place in that period. It is not merely the expansion of the City and the increase of population; but during that period there has been an immense change in what I may call the standard of requirement, which shows itself in every direction whether you look at the condition of the roads or at the condition of the equipages on those roads, or whether you look, in regard to the subject now before us, to the kind of health officer required. For that reason the Corporation now require to be provided with a health officer possessing all the scientific experience of the men who are to be found in European cities of something like the same magnitude. For that purpose they wish to have the widest possible field of selection and the Government, although they cannot relieve the Corporation of their responsibility, are anxious to do all they can to assist them to find a thoroughly desirable successor for this important post. I naturally take a very great personal interest in this subject, and I feel that the Corporation will have great advantage in obtaining an officer of European experience. I also feel that in obtaining such an officer the greatest caution will have to be exercised, because however able a man may be who comes from England, however high his attainments, if he comes here in the arrogant belief that he has nothing whatever to learn then that would be the worst possible selection the city could make. They must have a man who has high qualifications, and who also has tact and habits of conciliation, and who will know that whatever he may have learned by European practices of sanitation he has also to learn how to adopt them to the habits of the people so as to avoid friction. However good an officer may be found, no health officer in England has to deal with the same task that confronts a health officer in Bombay. It may be a surprise to many here to learn that the health officer of Bombay has to control a staff of well nigh 8,000 men. That is very different, indeed, from the duties which confront a health officer in an English town, and in several English towns I have spent considerable time in the company of some of the best health officers and they have explained their practice to me. Much of what they do can very usefully be applied to Bombay. I hope I may be pardoned on account of my long connection with Bombay for giving expression to these views on this subject, because nothing could be more lamentable for the city if they, to avail themselves of more scientific methods, were to give up the organisation of which Dr. Hewlett laid such an admirable foundation. The first necessity is that Bombay should be kept clean, and it is no use having an officer who thinks he has to apply himself to questions of science if he does not realise that he has to command his staff and see that they do their duty.

The Hon. Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit said: Your Excellency, I support this Bill, as I think that the sanitary condition of Bombay demands a health officer of exceptional ability, of special training and of long experience, and I do not think that it would be possible to obtain the services of such a man at a salary lower than the minimum proposed by this Bill; at the same time I should like to have seen in this Bill an amendment giving a right of direct Municipal representation, co-extensive with that of the Chamber of Commerce and the University, to the Cotton Mill Owners' Association, seeing that the textile industry in which more than ten crores of rupees have been invested pays to the Municipality 1-12th of the total taxes levied, and gives employment to 70,000 operatives. I sincerely hope that before the municipal elections in January next, Government will of its own motion bring forward an amendment to effect this object.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said: The Corporation will be very thankful to Government for the very prompt manner in which they have responded to the application in regard to the arrangements which, it is absolutely necessary to make for the sanitary supervision of Bombay. I am very glad to see this Bill introduced at the hands of a member whose connection with Bombay has been so beneficial to the city. I was very glad to hear the observations that fell from my colleague, Sir Charles Ollivant, in regard to the selection of the medical officer. I think he did right in pointing out that we require not only a scientific man who will confine himself to his chamber and his experiments but will also attend to the practical sanitation of the city. The most successful officer Bombay had was Dr. Hewlett, and he prided himself not on being a scientific officer, but on being, as he termed it, the head scavenger of the city. The first duty the health officer must perform is to see that those under him perform theirs to the utmost. The problems that are placed before the medical officer are of so complex, so intricate, so difficult a character, that the best scientific skill and knowledge should be available for the sanitary preservation and advantage of the city. When the Corporation applied to your Lordship's Government to empower them to engage an officer of such experience as that referred to, it was purely on this consideration, and it was absolutely clear we could only secure such an officer on adequate remuneration.

The first reading of the Bill was agreed to.

Sir Charles Ollivant: As there is no opposition to the Bill and as it is a matter of great urgency that it be passed into law immediately, I ask your Lordship to suspend the standing orders, and now allow the Bill to be read a second time.

The standing orders were suspended and the second and subsequently the third reading of the Bill was agreed to.

The Bill was passed.

THE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES BILL.

The President: The only other business is that I propose with the consent of the Council that the name of the Hon. Mr. Woodburn should be added to the Committee on the District Municipalities Bill.

This was agreed to.

The President: That concludes the business and the Council must be adjourned *sine die*. My hon. colleague cannot yet say when the District Municipalities Bill will be read.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

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(*Gazette of India*, Aug. 25.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr H Luson of the Indian Civil Service Depy Secy to the Govt of India in the Home Dept are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal with effect from the 3rd Sept 1900

Mr H J McIntosh of the Indian Civil Service is appointed to be Depy Secy to the Govt of India in the Home Dept with effect from the 3rd Sept 1900

The services of Mr W H Moreland of the Indian Civil Service are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Dept of Revenue and Agriculture with effect from the date on which the leave granted him dated the 1st August 1900 expires

The services of Mr A M Brigstocke of the Indian Civil Service are placed at the disposal of the Finance and Commerce Dept

The services of Capt A C F Bourchier 3rd Infy Hyderabad Contingent are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept

The services of Capt N T Parker Offg Cant Magte of Ferozepore are replaced at the disposal of H E the Comdr in Chief in India

The services of Mr H W Martin an Asst Dist Supt of Police in Burma are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept

The Govr Genl in Council has been pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr Thomas Raleigh to be Vice Chancellor of the University of Calcutta in succession to the Honble Sir Francis William Maclean Kt K C I E Q C whose tenure of office has expired

FAMINE

The services of Capt M B Roberts 39th The Garhwal Rifle Regt of Bengal Infy who was deputed on famine duty in the Central Provinces are replaced at the disposal of H E the Comdr in Chief in India

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

The services of Lala Banarsi Das an Extra Assit Commissioner in the Punjab are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of his duties in Merwara

Mr J G Lorimer of the Indian Civil Service an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class is posted on return from privilege leave as an Asst Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept

Mr R Buller Hughes of the Indian Civil Service a Political Assistant of the 1st offg Political Agent of the 4th class is posted as First Assistant to the Agent to the Govr Genl in Baluchistan

Capt A McConaghey I S C a Political Assistant of the 2nd (offg Political Agent the 4th) class, is posted as an Assistant to the Agent to the Gov Gen in Baluchistan,

Capt A B Dew, I S C a Political Assistant of the 3rd (offg 2nd) class is posted as Asst Political Agent and Asst Com missioner in Quetta and Pishin.

Capt A B Dew I S C a Political Asst of the 3rd (offg 2nd) class and Asst Political Agent and Asst Commissioner in Quetta and Pishin is granted privilege leave for thirtynine days with effect from the 6th Sept 1900 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

The services of Capt J J P Quinn I S C Comdt of the 1st Batt of the Nayar Brigade in Travancore are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept,

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt A Warden 3rd Lancers Hyderabad Contingent to be temporary Staff Captain Intelligence Branch Qrmr Genl's Dept vice Capt W L Conran proceeding on field service to China

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut H I Greig R A to officiate as an Ordnance Officer 4th class to fill an existing vacancy with effect from the 15th Aug

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Mr M F Gauntlett Depy Accountant Genl N W Provinces and Oudh is granted privilege leave for two months and one day with effect from the 2nd of Aug 1900

Mr R Barton a Supt in the Office of the Accountant Genl N W Provinces and Oudh is appointed to act as a Supernumerary Chief Supt in that office during the absence on privilege leave on Mr Gauntlett or until further orders.

PENSIONS—WARRANT OFFICERS.

Condr R Hicks Ordnance Dept Bombay has been transferred to the pension establishment with effect from the 23rd August 1900

INDIAN STAFF CORPS

The following promotions are made subject to H M's approval:—Second Lieuts to be Lieuts—R A Lyall and G N S Keene 2nd July 1900

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—Bengal.

The undermentioned third Class Asst Surgn who has completed seven years' service in that class having passed the departmental examination is promoted to second class with effect from the 15th June 1900—W R Durham

NATIVE ARMY.

9th Regt of Bo Infy—Havildar Lakshimon Kadam to be Jemadar vice Brijlal Tiwari transferred to the pension establishment with effect from the 5th June 1900

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—Bombay,

The name of the Store Sergt promoted to Sub Condr in G O No 859 of 1900 is Ernest Edgar Hewes and not as there in notified.

Sub Condr T W Charlesworth Asst Overseer Small Arms Ammunition Factory Kirkee seconded, to be Condr seconded; Sub Condr H G Beckett to be Condr; Store Sergt E B Stephens to be Sub Condr—with effect from the 7th Aug 1900 vice Condr W G Colhoun retired.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

Mr W D Barrow offg Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Railways Assam with Offg rank of Suptdg Engr reverted to his substantive rank of Ex Engr 2nd grade with effect from the 1st Aug 1900 and is attached temporarily to the Office of Consulting Engr Assam until relieved by Mr Sykes on return from privilege leave

Mr C F Sykes Offg Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Railways Assam with temporary rank of Suptdg Engr 3rd class reverted to his appointment of Depy Consulting Engr for Railways Assam in his substantive rank of Ex Engr 2nd grade.

Mr W H Chase offg Loco Supt Eastern Bengal State Railway in class 1 grade 3 (temporary rank) of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways is appointed Depy Loco Supt of the N W Railway and promoted to class 1 grade 3 (permanent) of that Estabt.

Mr Chase will continue to be employed as Offg Loco Supt of the Eastern Bengal State Railway until further orders.

Mr J Rickie in class I grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways is confirmed in his appointment of Loco Supt of the East Coast Railway.

Mr F Goodwin is promoted from class I grade 3 to class I grade 2, supernumerary of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways Loco Dept with effect from the 1st April 1900.

Mr S E S William Asst Traffic Supt (on probation) is confirmed in his appointment in class III grade 4 of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways.

THE FAMINE.

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CHRISTIAN HERALD FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I send herewith a financial statement showing the receipts and expenditures of the Christian Herald Interdenominational Famine Relief Fund of 1900, from the date of the organization of the Committee on April 12, 1900, to July 29, 1900. The Committee was instructed from New York that its funds were to be administered through missionary agencies, and the Committee decided that it would deal, where possible, with the various missions as such, and permit them to redistribute grants to their various stations by their own famine committees. The Committee at its first meeting decided that the following principles should govern it in the distribution of all funds:—(1) The severity of the famine in the affected areas, and (2) the ability of the several missions to administer famine relief, and their extent. In making the distributions the Committee carefully considered all applications and representations from the various fields, and took all possible precautions to send the relief at its disposal, where it would not only be most useful but be the most effectively distributed.—Yours, &c.,

E. F. FREASE,
Treasurer, Christian Herald Famine Relief Fund of 1900.

Christain Herald Interdenominational Famine Relief Committee of 1900. Financial Statement.

RECEIPTS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
April 12 From the Christian Herald	78046	0	0
May 26 do do do	304963	0	0
June 8 do do do	91712	0	0
July 12 do do do	48087	0	0
July 12 do do do	307095	0	0
	826403	0	0
July 13 Thos Cook and Son, Interest......	71	10	3
July 23 Maryland Christian Endeavorer Societies	1478	14	8
Total......Rs.	827953	8	11

GRANTS AND EXPENDITURES.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Methodist Episcopal Missions	Gujarat Rajputana Southern Punjab Central Provinces Berar Deccan	216920	0	0
Christian and Missionary Alliance	Khandesh Berar Gujarat	92265	5	4
American Board Marathi Mission		61014	10	8
American Baptist Telegu Mission		87014	10	8
Disciples Mission, Central Provinces......		64778	10	8
American Lutheran Mission		31292	0	0
German Evangelical Missionary Society in the U S		11851	5	4
American Presbyterian Mission, Kolhapur		1000	0	0
Free Methodist Mission		500	0	0
Dunker Mission		1000	0	0
Scotch United Presbyterian Mission, Rajputana		14500	0	0
Canadian Presbyterian Mission		20000	0	0
Irish Presbyterian Mission		11000	0	0
Irish Presbyterian Jungle Tribes Mission		6000	0	0
C M S Mission, Kherwara		1500	0	0
C M S Mission, Khandesh		2000	0	0
C M S Mission, Aurungabad N D		1000	0	0
Free Church of Scotland Mission, Jalna		2500	0	0
Swedish National Evangelical Mission ...		6000	0	0
Salvation Army, Gujarat (special)		3000	0	0
Mission to Lepers in India and the East.		1000	0	0
Pandita Ramabai (special)		12000	0	0
London Missionary Society Cudapah......		600	0	0
Miss Sorab Chakerbutty (special)		4500	0	0
Mr Robert Jarvis (special)		1800	0	0
Kurku and Central India Hill Mission......		2000	0	0
Mahalakshmi F T College Famine Society, Ahmedabad		300	0	0
Inland Freight and Landing Charges Quito Cargo corn		70000	0	0
96830 Cotton Blankets		96830	0	0
Administration		2377	7	3
Cash Balance July 23, 1900		1299	7	0
Total.........Rs.		827953	8	11

E. F. FREASE,
Treasurer, Christian Herald,
Famine Relief Fund of 1900.

THE AKALKOTE AGRICULTURAL SYNDICATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Please allow me to thank Mr. Jehangeer B. Petit, through the columns of your paper, for giving Rs. 250 for purchasing seeds for distribution to the poor ryots at the rabi sowing, in response to my appeal. This sum he has given us from the Two Anna Famine Relief Fund, which he has started in Bombay. Within the next ten or twelve days rabi sowing will commence.—Yours, &c.,

R. V. TIKEKAR,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

Odol

THE BEST FOR THE TEETH.

THE FOE TO TOOTHACHE

It is a pity that it is impossible to copy in an enlarged form the many kinds of microbes which infest the mouth and hollow teeth in all their hideous repulsiveness.

Those people who will not be taught that the mouth *must be* absolutely cleansed and rinsed daily with an antiseptic fluid, would be so disgusted that they would immediately accustom themselves to an antiseptic care of the teeth. Tooth-paste and tooth-powder alone are *absolutely inadequate* for cleansing the teeth, as the seats of decomposition—the hollows of decayed teeth, the backs of double teeth, etc.—remain untouched, and it is just these that need regular cleansing every day. This is without doubt only possible by means of a mouth-bath. For this purpose Odol is the most appropriate, as it is *the only dentifrice which has been proved to have an absolutely certain antiseptic effect.*

The *Perfect* Dentifrice must fulfil six conditions It must be innocuous, neutral, without ill-effect on the sensitive mucous membranes, deodorizing, refreshing, and antiseptic. All these requirements are fully met by Odol (see *Dental Journal*, 1894, No. 29).

The *Medical Gazette* has "no hesitation in asserting that there is no better preparation the Teeth and Mouth known." That Journal holds "an extensive use of Odol to be *eminently desirable.*" The use of Odol ensures

BEAUTIFUL TEETH,
SOUND TEETH,
WHOLESOME BREATH

For Sale in Bombay by:—TREACHER & Co. Ld., THOMSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co., BEYNON & Co., V. FUCILE & Co., N POWELL & Co. and J. D. Warden, 117, Bazaar Gate Street; Poona:—BEYNON & Co. Igatpura, Lonauli, and Bhusawal:—CO OPERATIVE STORES; and all first-class Chemists.

Wholesale:—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., 22 to 21, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consignees British-India

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

ACCORDING to Dr. Gauthier in the "Revue de Medecine" persons afflicted with goitre can be cured by taking a preparation of the thyroid gland of sheep. He is also of opinion that abnormal thinness may sometimes arise from exsessive development of the thyroid gland, and abnormal stoutness from the contrary. The latter might, therefore, be cured by the extract from the thyroid of a sheep. It has been observed that imbeciles often show a degeneration of the thyroid gland, and that "thyroid" given to children suffering from myxodemic idiocy produced a growth of the entire bony system including the skull. Thyroid is good for many nervous troubles.

Herr Schafer, in a paper to the Physical Society of Frankfort-on-the-Maine, describes a good "coherer" for the wireless telegraph made by pasting strips of tinfoil on a glass plate. If the glass be silvered it will do as well, provided the silvering be divided into strips by a knife. A current of electricity across the metallic strips gave an electric resistance of 50, but when the electric waves impinged on them the resistance was increased a hundredfold. The device works in a vacuum, and is something of a mystery, but its principle is probably the same as that of the ordinary coherer and microphone. The electric current passing across the gaps between the strips, as between the points of the microphone, is affected by the electric waves in the ether.

In San Francisco Harbour vessels are apt to drag their anchors and cut any telegrayh cables there. So the wireless telegraph has been adopted to maintain communication between Alcatnaz Island and Fort Mason.

The latest method of making wood fire-proof is that of a Mr. Joseph L. Ferrell. The timber is not steamed in a vacuum, but the fireproofing solution is forced into it by great hydraulic pressure, amounting to 1,500lbs. on the square inch for some hard woods. The solution is a secret, but is neither volatile, corrosive, nor hygroscopic, and the timber, after treatment, is kiln dried so as to leave only fine crystals in the pores. A house of this wood is uninflammable. Boxes made of it and placed in a fire of pitchpine kept documents in them, it is stated, unscorched for 23 minutes, although the outside of the box was charred.

Professor Pickering, the well-known astronomer of Harvard Observatory, United States, reports that Mr. Fleming, by an examination of the Draper memorial photographs, has discovered a new star in the constellation Aquila. It is now between the eleventh and twelfth magnitude, but varies in apparent size. The spectrum resembles that of gaseous nebulæ, that is to say, is monochromatic. Mdme. Ceraski has also found a new variable star on the photographs of Blajko.

According to Herren Hjort and Gran in a report on Norwegian Marine Investigations, published at Bergen, the Gulf Stream does not flow through the Norwegian Sea all the year round, at least without considerable change. In winter the Arctic current running south-east past the east coast of Iceland displaces the Gulf Stream, but on the approach of summer it retires and does not come south of Iceland.

According to Dr. Fulton of the Fishery Board of Scotland experiments with bottle floats prove that a grand current probably from the Gulf Stream, rounds the north of Scotland and flows down the east coast to Yorkshire, then turns east towards Denmark where it assumes a northerly trend. Part of the current goes in to the Skagerrack, but most of it forms the coastal current of south-west Norway.

Mr. Peter Nissen, alias Bowser, of Chicago, is the first man to go through the whirlpool rapids of Niagara in an open boat. He entered on July 9 at five p.m. and was overwhelmed for a time, and caught in a vortex, but got through weak and cold. The boat is 20ft. long, 4ft. wide, and 4ft. deep, with a cockpit in the middle. The keel is a shaft of round iron 20ft long and 4in. in diameter, supported by vertical rods at a distance of 2ft. below the bottom.

Mr. Consterndine, of Littleborough, Lancashire, has built a model or a self-sailing yacht, the Nydia. The helm is put down, and the sails trimmed by the pressure of the wind on the sails, the log astern, and a mechanism of cogweels. pulleys, and shafts, on deck. She can be set to start from a lee shore, tack against the wind, swing round after a number of tacks, square off the main boom, and return to port herself.

The Windward, under Secretary Bridgman, of the Peary Arctic Club, has gone to North Greenland with provisions for Lieutenant Peary, whose headquarters are at Etah, well-known to readers of Dr. Kanes explorations. It is believed that she may also afford help to the Robert Stein party, about Cape Sabrine of which the fate is at present a mystery. The Windward carries American flour, oil and sugar, English pemmican, Canadian coal, Maine lumber, New Bedford whaleboats, and Mauser rifles from Santiago

The Rocky Mountain goat of the Zoological Gardens is now in full summer white. Another species of the mountain of goat-like antelopes of America has been discovered in Alaska. It is allied to the Nemorhaedus of Asia, and has been called Oreamnus Kennedyi.

Dr. Paulsen, of Copenhagen, has gone to the village of Akureyi, on the northern coast of Iceland, to study the aurora borealis. He has two stations there, one by the sea, the other on a mountain, both connected by telephone. The observers are equipped with electrical magnetic and photographic apparatus for the purpose in view.

According to M. Charles de Ujfalvy, in "l'Anthropologie," the historical White Huns were closely related to the Hoa of Chinese annals (hence the name) to the Ye-tha of the Chinese (not the Yue-tchi), and to the White Huns or Epthalites of Byzantine and Armenian authors. The Huns, now represented by the true Magyars or Hungarians, artificially deformed their heads so as to increase the height. and it is notable that Huns kings of India did the like, as demonstrated by their effigies on coins. The Epthalite women wore horned head-dresses, which are still extant in parts of the old Epthalitic empire.

A company has been started in France for supplying cheap bread made by machinery on the Schweitzer system. Their first establishment is opened at Villette and the bread costs 2½d. a pound to working classes. The dough is made quite mechanically then cut, weighed, and shaped for the oven.

The "tile map" of the North-Eastern Railway Company is made up of 6-inch tiles, and about six feet square. The outline is printed on the tiles and baked in a kiln. The tiles are then coloured and enamelled. Such maps are likely to be useful in schools.

We have heard much of Czczepanik and his wonderful telectroscope for enabling us to "see by wire," and were told it was to be shown at the Paris Exhibition, but it is not there, because, as we have already hinted, it was too elaborate and complicated in conception to become practicable. Ingenuity, like "finesse" and penetration, may overreach itself.

The Institution of Electrical Engineers have obtained permission to hold a reception in the British Royal Pavilion of the Paris Exhibition from 5 to 7 p.m. on August 22nd.

It has long been believed that the mongoose—Kiplings "Rikki-tekki"—is absolutely immune to snake-bite. According to an official report by Captain R. H. Elliot, the creature is not immune in the fullest sense of the expression, seeing that it may succumb to a snake-bite if sufficiently severe, like any other animal. His researches go to show, however, that the mongoose does enjoy a partial and comparative immunity from snake-poison—that is to say, a mongoose takes from ten to twenty-five times as much cobra venom to kill it as a rabbit does, and five to twelve times as much as a dog. M. Calmette gives a somewhat lower estimate than this; but he made only a few experiments, and it is noteworthy that the mongooses that he experimented with were obtained from Guadeloupe, where venmous snakes are unknown. The mongoose was introduced in to Guadeloupe (and Barbadoes) some twenty five years ago with a view to the destruction of rats. Captain Elliot thereupon remarks:—"We are thus led to the interesting conclusion that the introduction of the mongoose into a country in which venomous snakes are unknown has resulted, in so short a period as a quarter of a century, in a very appreciable reduction of the animal's resistance to snake-venom. This fact points strongly to the farther conclusion that the immunity is an acquired one, and inasmuch as the acquired characteristic has been so rapidly and easily diminished, it would appear likely that it must be maintained from generation to generation. Be it remembered that a quarter of a century probably means about fifty generations."

SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN ensured to those who use ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, the most cooling, soothing, healing, and curative preparation ever made. It cures and heals cutaneous eruptions, prickly heat-burns, stings of insects, removes freckles, tan, sunburn, redness and roughness, and imparts a matchless beauty to the complexion. Avoid imitations, and ask stores and chemists for ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

"BY THE KING'S COMMAND"

was written by Victor Hugo; but by the king's command was also written the title "The Royal Cocoa Factory" of C. J. Van Houten & Zoon. By command of King William III. the works of the world-famed Cocoa Manufacturers were styled as above. The title is peculiarly appropriate, and more so than it may appear at first sight, for the whole of the civilized world has recognised Van Houten's Cocoa as "The King of Cocoas" and it is only right that The King of Cocoas should be produced at the Royal Cocoa Factory. It has been so called because it is quite pure; it is highly digestible; and it is soluble to a degree unapproached by any other cocoa in existence. It is cheap; it costs less than one farthing per cup; it is easily assimilated and digested by the weakest stomach; and it contains more nourishment than an equal quantity of beef-tea. Easily made, appetizing in aroma, and of most delicious taste.

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VAN HOUTEN'S Eating CHOCOLATE.

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LIMITED,
TEA MERCHANTS,
By Royal Appointment to
H. I. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.
TEA AND COFFEE MERCHANTS,
By Special Appointment to
H. E. LORD CURZON, Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

LIPTONS TEAS,
THE BEST IN INDIA,
Packed in Patent air-tight tins.

LIPTONS TEAS
Have the largest sale in the World.

Obtainable from all dealers, or
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TO ALL
HOMEWARD BOUND.
A REVOLUTION IN FURNISHING.
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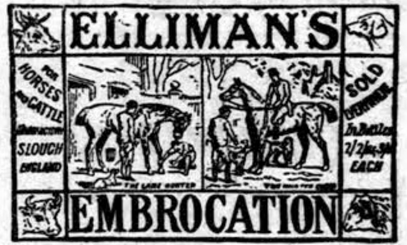

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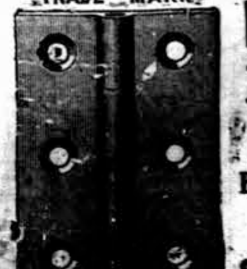

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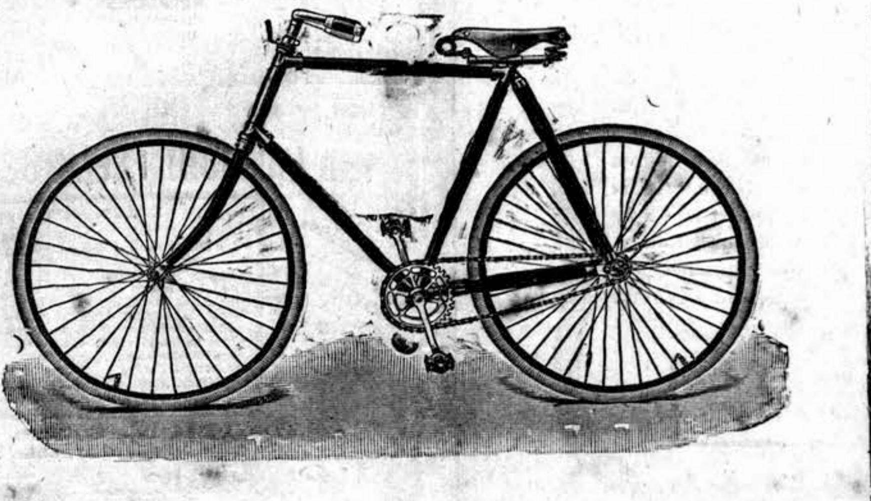

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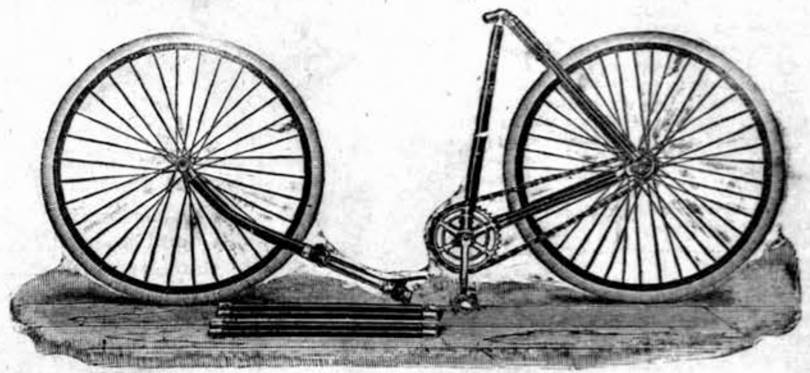

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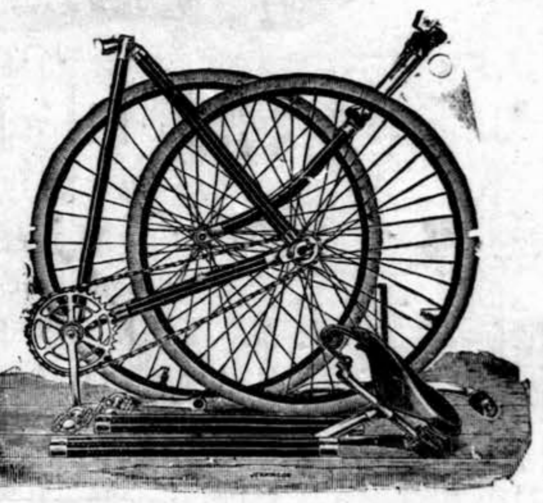

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